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PEOPLE India Gives Corbacho... India on Wednesday...

Richard Deacon, a Welsh sculptor who creates large abstract constructions in plywood...

Plácido Domingo... Plácido Domingo, an international opera star...

A strange royal sonnet... A strange royal sonnet dedicated before it could be sold...



Two Israeli soldiers on Thursday at the graveside of Yaacov Vayer, 21, a soldier killed in the Palestinian glider attack.

Israel Ties Raid to Blunders

Palestinian Using A Glider Leaves 6 Soldiers Dead

By Glenn Frankel... KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel — Israel's senior military leaders on Thursday promised an investigation into what was apparently a series of blunders that allowed a single Palestinian guerrilla to infiltrate northern Israel...



Israelis searching for more guerrillas on Thursday after a Palestinian flew a glider over the border and killed six soldiers.

Economic Spotlight Tests Kohl's Courage

Words have been exchanged enough. Let me finally see actions. —Goethe... By Ferdinand Proczman... FRANKFURT — While the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, probably does not find much time to read "Faust," Goethe's words match Mr. Baker's oft-expressed sentiments...

Europe Looks Beyond U.S.-Soviet Treaty

By Joseph Fitchett... PARIS — In supporting the U.S.-Soviet arms control pact, European governments are looking beyond the treaty itself and maneuvering to influence developments that could affect European defense, diplomats in several capitals said Thursday...

At Least 300 Die as Typhoon Pounds Philippines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches... MANILA — The government declared a state of emergency on Thursday after a typhoon hit the Philippine islands with hurricane winds and tidal waves, killing at least 300 people but sparing the capital...

Summit Could Be Extended

Gorbachev Would Stay for Gains on Strategic Arms

The Associated Press... MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev will stay an extra day or two in Washington if success is at hand on an accord to cut strategic nuclear missiles, a Soviet adviser on U.S. affairs said Thursday...

The INF treaty overcame the Soviets' pervasive obsession with secrecy.

United States, Mr. Arbatov replied: "Comrade Gorbachev is not able to engage in tourist programs. However, should it turn out that one more day would be needed to reach agreement on 50 percent cuts in strategic weapons..."

Kiosk Group May Free French Hostages

BEIRUT (Reuters) — The pro-Iranian Revolutionary Justice Organization said Thursday it will release two French hostages in Moslem West Beirut very shortly... The Revolutionary Justice Organization announces its goodwill intentions to release two French hostages within the coming 24 hours...

New Zealander Wins Suit On America's Cup Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches... NEW YORK — U.S. yachtsmen might be forced to defend the America's Cup as early as next summer and sail in far larger boats after a New York court said the deed that governs the event should be followed to the letter...

In Seoul, Woman Shakes Up Politics

By Clyde Haberman... SEUL — Barring miracles, which occur with about as much frequency here as anywhere else, Hong Sook Ja will not become South Korea's next president... But the fact that she is the first woman to make the attempt is of itself important to some Koreans...



Hong Sook Ja at a Seoul press conference Wednesday.

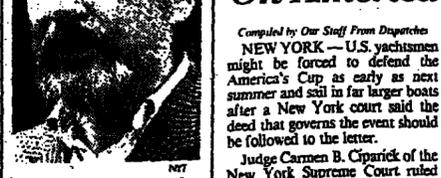
Military Pay Increased

President Aquino signed a bill on Thursday increasing the basic pay of military personnel by an average of 60 percent, starting next month, Agency France-Press reported.

Reagan Insistence

Earlier, David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported from Santa Barbara, Calif.: President Reagan will insist that the Senate ratify the treaty on inter- See ARMS, Page 3

Tahar Ben Jelloun, Moroccan winner of France's Goncourt literary prize, finds it more natural to write in French.



GENERAL NEWS Internationalization is the first big question for Naboru Takeshita. Page 3. French political leaders vow to support election-funding reforms. Page 6.

OPINION North Korean leaders are showing remarkable realism, an American writer found during a 10-day visit.

Page 4.

BUSINESS/FINANCE Gruppo Ferruzzi of Italy said it would seek to oust the president of Montedison. Page 11.

Anglo American, South Africa's largest mining concern, announced plans to offer shares to black workers. Page 11.

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements including 'ALUTOS TAXI', 'LEGAL SERVICE', 'FORMER IRS ATTORNEY', 'ACCESS WOMEN', 'HOTELS', 'CHRISTMAS GIFT', 'ORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW', and 'FOR MORE CLASSIFIED'.

In Luxor, a New Age Is Wearing Out the Glories of Antiquity

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

LUXOR, Egypt — This ancient city beside a placid Nile, long used to tending its plundered antiquity, has become embroiled in a modest effort to build a little modernity, too, so as to beautify the visage it presents to visitors when the sightseeing is done.

Yet those concerned with preserving the tombs and the temples that draw hundreds of thousands of tourists to Luxor each year say apprehension persists that profound shifts in the environment, and the effect of the tourists themselves, are gradually destroying the same monuments that the visitors come to visit.

"This generation of scholars and tourists may well be the last to see the sites here as they are," said Lenzy Bell, of the Chicago House archaeological center in Luxor.

Comparing the effect of environmental change on the monuments to the impact of human encroachment on the animal world, he said Luxor's modern realities were "destroying a whole species of mankind's heritage as well."

Luxor and the Nile Valley are held to contain the world's biggest concentration of ancient sites, chronicling civilizations that flourished thousands of years ago.

The testaments to its wealth and power remain in the great spread of the Karnak and Luxor temples, in what is called the City of the Living on the Nile's east bank, and in the myriad tombs and shrines that supple the barren valleys of the City of the Dead on the west bank.

But according to Egyptologists, including Mr. Bell, the filling of the Aswan High Dam, 140 miles upstream from Luxor, has changed things, starting an ecological chain.

The dam has stemmed the annual floods that swelled the Nile with waters from East Africa. That in turn has permitted year-round cultivation by irrigation, which has moistened air that dried when the old floods were over. Sustained agriculture, moreover, has weakened the alluvia that once sustained the harvests, so more fertilizer is needed, and the levels of underground water have risen and its salinity has increased.

At the end of this chain, the limestone of the tombs

and the sandstone of the monuments have drawn up the waters, so that salt crystals form, eroding surface inscriptions and murals.

At the same time the tourists like to touch the ancient surfaces — some even carved their names in them, Mr. Bell said — and their body heat in the enclosed tombs added further to the moisture that was unknown in the millennia before widespread exploration, preservation and often plunder began 150 years ago.

"Eventually," Mr. Bell said, "they are just going to have to take the best preserved parts and put them into climate-controlled museums, separated from the water table."

To illustrate his point, he showed two photographs depicting the same piece of inscribed stone in 1935 and 1985. In the older print, it was deeply etched with hieroglyphics. In the second, it was completely bald.

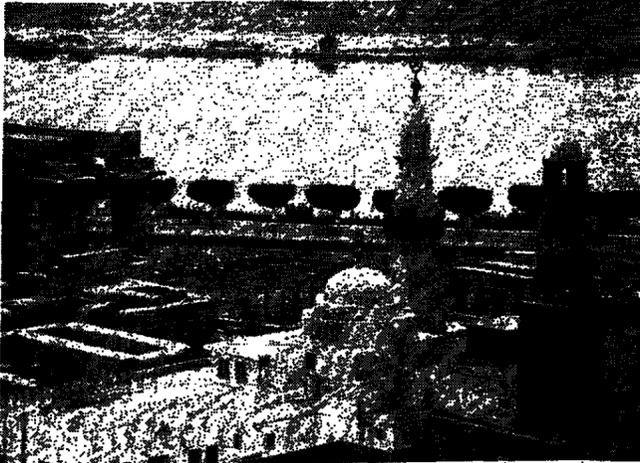
Such is the crisis in the tombs of Nakht and Menna, dating from 1450 B.C., that they have been closed to visitors while a Scandinavian team experiments with the installation of a glass tunnel to shield the ancient inscriptions from the modern outside, including the tourists.

The collision between the very old and the relatively new is not limited to the antiquities of this place. Yet in Luxor, in a fertile siver of valley hemmed by Egypt's endless deserts, the tangle of conflicting urges seems particularly acute.

In 1986, for instance, 466,103 tourists were officially registered as staying in the town's 9,000 hotel rooms or aboard the high-priced ferries that offer luxurious accommodations on the Nile, according to the tourism director, Abu el-Maged Omar. Some say that the figure is low and that as many as one million people visit Luxor each year, bearing hard currency that the country needs.

The municipality, moreover, is out to lure more of them in a way that seeks to free Luxor's relatively modern stores and streets and hotels from the city's lingering image as a tawdry backdrop to ancient magnificence.

The World Bank has earmarked a reported \$50 million to renovate Luxor. Part of that, said the mayor, General Mohammed Zakaria Fadl, is being spent on a new Nile-side highway and walkway that has brought Chinese engineers to town.



A view of Luxor, where a chain of events is now threatening the tombs and monuments.

There is, he said, a new electric power generation plant and a new sewerage system, although no new system for humans has a chance of countering the noise and ubiquity of the city's 1,200 horse-drawn cabs that, in shifts, employ more than 2,000 horses.

Moreover, the mayor said, a whole new settlement is being planned six miles back from the river to absorb the number of people, now officially estimated at 137,000, but swelling here as in the rest of Egypt, where the 55 million population records a net gain of one million every nine months. A new international

airport opened this year, to help the tourists come and go. But for some there is resentment. The city of Luxor, for instance, receives only a fraction of the revenues earned by its hotels because the law obliges it to share its income with other less wealthy provinces. So it does not garner all the income it thinks it earns from its prominent place among Egypt's tourist spots, a local official said.

At the same time, the buyers from the hotels drive up local market prices, making it harder for locals to buy, the official said.

EC Fails at Curbing Farm Subsidies

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — European Community ministers abandoned efforts Thursday to curb farm subsidies, raising the threat of a painful squeeze on other spending if participants in next week's EC summit meeting also fail to resolve the bloc's financial crisis.

Diplomats said the deadlock among the 12 agriculture ministers after another all-night session made agreement at the Dec. 4-5 meeting in Copenhagen even less likely.

The EC would then have to move to an emergency financing system that would penalize everyone except its 12 million farmers and would cause special hardship in the poorest member states — Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Greece. The emergency financing system would restrict the EC to spending exactly the same amount next year as in 1987.

India's Sri Lanka Force Put at 40,000

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — India has the equivalent of more than two infantry divisions in Sri Lanka battling to impose a peace pact on Tamil guerrillas, Defense Minister K.C. Pant said Thursday. The figure was nearly double earlier estimates.

Mr. Pant gave no actual figure for troop strength but Western diplomats estimated that, including paramilitary policing, the force totaled up to 40,000 men, of whom 20,000 to 25,000 were front-line army troops. Previous estimates put the force at 20,000.

"Over two infantry divisions' worth of troops, along with 162 personnel of the air force and 114 of the navy, have been deployed," Mr. Pant said, responding to a question in Parliament. It was India's first official statement on troop strength in Sri Lanka. Mr. Pant said 262 Indian soldiers had been killed, 927 were wounded and 15 were missing in seven weeks of fighting, while 954 Tamil rebels had been killed.

Game 17 of Chess Match Is Drawn

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — The resumed 17th game of the world chess championship was drawn Thursday. The titleholder, Garry Kasparov, and the challenger, Anatoli Karpov, are tied in the 24-game match with 8.5 points apiece.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov
1. Nf3	Nf6	17. Rb2	Ra1	33. Bc5	Rd5
2. c4	e6	18. Qc2	Bf4	34. g3	Rd6
3. e3	g7	19. Nc3	Be7	35. Bg2	Bb6
4. e4	d6	20. Nxe4	Nxe4	36. Kg2	Kg7
5. d4	d5	21. Bxe4	Rac1	37. f3	Kg8
6. Bc2	Bc8	22. Rxc1	Bxc1	38. Kf2	g5
7. 0-0	Ne6	23. Qe2	Ne5	39. Bg	h6
8. d5	Ne7	24. Qe3	Nd4	40. Ke3	Kg7
9. Nc2	e5	25. Qe3	Nc3+	41. Rb8	Kf7
10. b3	e6	26. Ra3	Rc8	42. Rg8	Kf7
11. a3	Ne5	27. Be	Be	43. Ra8	Rf7
12. Rb1	f5	28. Rf6	Rf6	44. Ke4	Kg7
13. b4	ab	29. Rf6	Rf6	45. Ra7+	Kg6
14. a4	b6	30. Rb6	Rf6	46. Ra7	g4
15. Qb3	Nf6	31. Rf6	Rf6		Drawn.
16. Bb3	Bb6	32. Be4	Bc5		

U.S. Willing to Wait Out Cuban Prisoners' Revolt

ATLANTA — The federal authorities, bolstered by military special forces, said Thursday that they were willing to wait out the revolt of Cuban inmates here and in Louisiana and were considering proposals written by the prisoners, who were still holding more than 120 hostages.

In Washington, the head of the U.S. federal prison system said leaders with whom the authorities can negotiate were emerging from among Cuban inmates in both prisons.

"Discussions at Oakdale have become much more detailed," Michael Quinlan, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, said at a news conference. "We better understand what the detainees want at Oakdale," Oakdale is the prison site in Louisiana.

He added: "Leadership is emerging at both locations, enabling progress to be made."

Meanwhile, 40 inmates of the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, where more than 90 of the hostages are being held to protest plans to deport the Cubans, surrendered to the authorities on Thursday.

A Justice department official, Thomas Steward, said he believed that the "waiting game" being played by the inmates who took



Cuban prisoners being led from a building at the federal penitentiary in Atlanta after a group of them surrendered.

ATTACK: Israel Blames Blunders

(Continued from Page 1) They had been playing cards, and he lobbed grenades at several other tents before he was shot in the head and killed by a wounded Israeli.

A senior officer at the base, who identified himself only as Captain Ofer, said the camp guards had ignored the sound of shots from the main road. "There's shooting here all the time," he said. "Nobody pays any attention to it."

Major General Ehud Barak, the army's deputy chief of staff, said at a news conference Thursday night that "it is clear the results were not what you would expect from a group of soldiers on alert."

Both General Barak and General Shomron said an investigation would be conducted. Mr. Shomron, who visited the site of the attack on Thursday afternoon, told settlers in northern Israel, "It's clear that those who have claimed responsibility could not do this without the sponsorship of and help from Syria."

He did not indicate what steps Israel might take in retaliation. In the past, Israel has retaliated with air raids on Palestinian bases and in Lebanon. There have been 22 such bombing missions this year, killing more than 100 people.

Mr. Shomron said that he is responsible, and his organization should in time pay the price," General Barak said.

5 More Die in Haiti Election Violence

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (Combined Dispatches) — Five more persons were reported killed overnight in violence related to the elections scheduled for Sunday after the government declared that neighborhood vigilante action "will not be tolerated."

Radio Haiti-Inter said Thursday that arsonists burned down the headquarters of a presidential candidate, Marc Bazin, in Gonaives, the country's third-largest city. The arsonists also tried but failed to burn down Radio Independance, according to the report.

The slayings brought to 11 the number of people reported killed since Tuesday night and to 19 since the weekend in pre-election violence that has gripped Port-au-Prince. On Sunday, Haitians will vote for a president and a two-chamber National Assembly in the first elections since Jean-Claude Duvalier fled to exile in France in February 1986. The elections will be the country's first free vote in 30 years. (AP, AFP)

For the Record

Optional AIDS virus testing was rejected unanimously on Thursday by the foreign ministers of the 21 nations of the Council of Europe. In a meeting in Strasbourg, they ruled out testing either for populations as a whole or among specific groups within populations. The ministers agreed on a common policy that rejects discrimination against AIDS sufferers on carriers, such as exclusion from jobs, housing and schools, or confinement and restriction of movement. (UPI)

TRAVEL UPDATE



Cars were swamped in Rome's streets Thursday by severe flooding, and a state of alert was declared in several areas.

Opposition Leads In Suriname Vote

PARAMARIBO, Suriname — A three-party opposition coalition appeared Thursday to be headed for a landslide national election victory over the party backed by the military leader, Commander Desi Bouterse.

The election Wednesday was the first nationwide balloting in Suriname since the 1980 coup by Commander Bouterse. Local news media said unofficial results indicated that the Front for Democracy and Development appeared to have won 38 to 40 of the 51 seats in the National Assembly.

Commander Bouterse and the 2,000-man army were not expected to yield full political power, however. A constitution approved in a referendum in September gives the army responsibility for promoting development and guiding the nation to democracy.

BONN: Kohl Faces Critical Test of Political Courage on Economic Policy

(Continued from Page 1) a consummate provincial politician, more concerned with maintaining his Christian Democratic Union party's hold on power than with international leadership or bold domestic initiatives.

Some observers question his grasp of international economic issues and of the seriousness of the current economic situation. Social Democrats, while privately admitting they would also be hard-pressed to satisfy demands for stimulus, have pounded the chancellor for his inaction.

"You have, through your stubborn rejection of expansive policies, helped cause the crash on the world's bourses, and that is the truth," Wolfgang Roth, the Social Democratic Party economic spokesman, said Wednesday in a speech in the Bundestag directed at Mr. Kohl.

Leading German financial figures have joined the call for action. They want Mr. Kohl to try to make Germany more flexible.

"We need more economic flexibility, whether it is extending shop hours or labor flexibility," said Walter Seipp, managing board chairman of Commerzbank AG. "We are stuck with some things

Heavy Rain Causes Flooding in Rome

ROME (AP) — Heavy rains pounded Rome on Thursday, temporarily shutting the Leonardo da Vinci airport, causing the Tiber to swell to alarming levels and trapping children in a flooded schoolhouse.

The fire department said it received close to 2,000 calls for emergency help. It mobilized 400 firefighters and 100 vehicles to rescue citizens in trouble, including 100 elementary school children stranded in a flooded schoolhouse and a 17-year-old boy injured by a lightning bolt.

Because of early snow, Swiss ski resorts said they were opening lifts and trails this weekend — two weeks before the usual mid-December start of the winter season. (UPI)

Fights in the Los Angeles area were backed up for hours Wednesday after a bomb scare on one passenger plane, smoke in the cockpit of another and a software failure of an air control computer. Airports affected were Los Angeles International, Burbank and Ontario. (UPI)

Nine unions of the French domestic airline, Air Inter, called on ground and flying employees Thursday to stage a 24-hour walkout Monday. A spokesman said the unions asked to protest a Paris court's ban last week on a planned strike at Air Inter. (AFP)

Can 20 Panting Hamsters Be Wrong? They've Run Across Jet Lag Solution

NEW YORK — Humans suffering from jet lag, their nervous systems battered by the unreasonable sunlight of a new time zone, may want to consider the recent experience of 20 hamsters at the University of Toronto. A single three-hour round of exercise — running on a wheel in a cage — allowed the hamsters to adjust to a severe case of jet lag surprisingly fast, within a day and a half. Hamsters left alone took eight days to recover.

As long-distance air travelers know too well, science has failed so far to come to grips with the sudden resetting of biological clocks. People seeing the sun rise or set when their bodies feel it is midnight or noon tend to feel some malaise.

Various drugs and diets have been tried, with questionable success. Biologists know that exposure to light can help reset the body's clock. The idea that exercise could speed the adjustment is newer, according to Nicholas Mrosovsky and Peggy A. Salmon of the University of Toronto, who report their findings in the journal Nature.

The experiment was relatively simple. Artificial light kept 20 hamsters on a daily rhythm. Then the schedule was moved forward 6 hours, as though the hamsters had taken a long flight east — as in a New York-Paris flight. Half the hamsters were kept active when the new schedule called for it. The others mostly slept.

Precisely why exercise worked remains to be seen. "We are not quite sure whether it is the running itself, or that the animal is kept awake when it shouldn't be awake, or the excitement," Dr. Mrosovsky said. "Now what we should do is to vary things, the amount of exercise and so on."

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Rightists in El Salvador Urge Backers to Prepare for Fight

By James LeMoyné
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — In language recalling the harshest days of political confrontation in El Salvador, rightist political leaders have called on their supporters to prepare to fight the government, whatever the consequences.

They made their statements Wednesday at a crowded news conference called to reply to President José Napoleón Duarte's accusation that the rightist leader Roberto d'Aubuisson was involved in the killing of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero in 1980.

The statements added to the tense atmosphere in El Salvador. In the last five days, two civilian leaders of leftist rebels have been allowed to return from exile and hold rallies attacking the government.

At the same time, the government has opened itself to confrontation with its rightist opponents by asserting that Mr. d'Aubuisson was involved in the assassination of the Roman Catholic archbishop.

At the news conference, Mr. d'Aubuisson again denied involvement in the killing and said he was looking forward to clearing his name in court.

He accused Mr. Duarte of a "heinous" political act in publicly accusing him on the testimony of a single witness. Then he asserted that he had information on involvement in death squads by a senior army officer loyal to Mr. Duarte.

"He has confronted us. Threats are dangerous," Mr. d'Aubuisson said of Mr. Duarte in an interview.

While denying that they were encouraging violence by such statements, he and other leaders of the far-right Nationalist Republican Alliance predicted that, with tempers rising, political killings could increase.

"Mr. Duarte is stepping beyond his powers," Sigfredo Ochoa Pérez, a recently retired army colonel, said at the news conference. Mr. Ochoa is a co-leader of Mr. d'Aubuisson's party.

"He is talking peace but provoking more war," Mr. Ochoa said. "If we have to fight, we will fight. It doesn't matter what the consequences are."

It is not certain, however, that such threats can easily translate into political violence that ravaged El Salvador in the past. In the last three years of civilian government, the army and the police have

shown far less willingness than they once did to take part in politically motivated killings or to support extreme rightists.

Army officers say they are trying to keep the military out of the growing political confrontation. Two senior officers said they doubted their colleagues or their troops would be willing to cooperate with Mr. d'Aubuisson.

Senior army officers concede, however, that they and their troops are frustrated at seeing guerrilla political leaders giving speeches in the capital while soldiers are dying in the field fighting rebel units.

"We don't know what to do right now," an army commander said. "But in my opinion, these officials of the guerrillas cannot be allowed to keep making politics without being forced first to renounce their ties with the guerrilla military front."

The two leftist rebel leaders who returned, Guillermo Ungo and Rubén Zamora, have been meeting with supporters and addressing rallies.

In an event that demonstrated the volatile nature of their presence in El Salvador during a guerrilla war that they still support, the two addressed an emotional



Roberto d'Aubuisson at the rightists' news conference.

rally at the national university on Wednesday morning. Within minutes the meeting became an open show of support for the armed guerrilla movement.

Students, teachers and university workers draped the walls with rebel banners and chanted slogans

supporting the war against the government. It seems unlikely that the government will tolerate such demonstrations indefinitely, but it is not clear what steps Mr. Duarte will take to address the political forces he has unleashed.

As Takeshita Takes Reins in Japan, Internationalization Is Major Issue

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The emergence of Noboru Takeshita as Japan's 17th postwar prime minister has prompted many analysts to question whether the nation will maintain the course set for it by his predecessor, Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Although Mr. Takeshita has been hailed as an effective consensus-builder since he assumed power Nov. 6, diplomats and political observers say the new prime minister's term will be measured chiefly by his success in further advancing the "internationalization" process Mr. Nakasone initiated.

They question whether Mr. Takeshita has the dynamism and imagination to continue this effort. It is a crucial moment for the nation, some Japanese observers say. At issue is whether the 30-year tradition of leadership-by-consensus is still sufficient to meet the challenges now confronting a more mature Japan.

In its broadest terms, Mr. Nakasone's "postwar stocktaking" was intended to increase Japan's integration into the global community and allow it to assume responsibilities that more closely reflect its status as a global economic and political power.

More specifically, it involves a basic restructuring of the Japanese economy so that the nation can advance beyond its longstanding role as a supplier to world markets that consumes neither its own goods nor those of other nations.

Encouraged by Mr. Nakasone's initiatives, the United States and other allies have come to view rapid progress on these issues as vital, particularly as economic and trade imbalances have worsened and the costs of security have spiraled.

Under Mr. Takeshita, many local and foreign analysts worry, Japan may fail to produce political and economic initiatives and may sacrifice the momentum achieved by Mr. Nakasone to special interests and factional compromises.

"Takeshita tends to leave a very great deal to chance," said a European diplomat long resident in Tokyo. "You have to ask if this means a return to normalcy for Japan, which would not be very good news."

Using the symbolic gestures characteristic of Japanese politics, Mr. Nakasone placed himself, in effect, at the end of one era in Japan's postwar evolution and the beginning of another. We have rebuilt our nation, he seemed to say, we must now seek new goals for ourselves.

Some of Mr. Nakasone's supporters assert that articulating this question was among his most important contributions. As much as anything else, he sought to lead the Japanese, as no previous national figure had, toward a new way of seeing themselves and their role in the world.

But Mr. Nakasone also left numerous issues unresolved. Many of these involve basic reforms that Mr. Takeshita will be expected to push through. More broadly, Mr. Nakasone never completed his "postwar stock-taking," even though he placed it at the center of his administration.

ARMIS: A Longer Visit?

(Continued from Page 1)

mediate nuclear forces in its existing form without amendments or reservations, including those expected to be offered by conservative Republicans seeking to block the pact, the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., said Wednesday.

Speaking to reporters in Santa Barbara after he and the acting national security adviser, Lieutenant General Colin L. Powell, met with Mr. Reagan at his mountain-top ranch on the forthcoming summit, Mr. Baker said: "It's Ronald Reagan's treaty. So I'm sure that the president will be anxious for the Senate to ratify this treaty in this form because he negotiated it."

Mr. Baker added that Mr. Reagan had given the negotiating instructions and had persisted with the so-called double-zero option despite initial Soviet rejection.

"I was in the Senate long enough to know," said Mr. Baker, a former Senate majority leader, "that members may have amendments or reservations or understandings that they may offer and that under the rules of the Senate you can do that."

Mr. Baker said that Mr. Reagan is "going to go full bore" in a campaign for the treaty.

British and French sources emphasized the need for the Soviet Union to pursue breaks from its previous defense philosophy. They particularly cited Soviet acceptance of two crucial principles in the treaty: asymmetrical cuts, in which more Soviet missiles are destroyed than U.S. ones, and on-site verification.

The sources also said that alliance consultations on the agreement had for the first time shaped arrangements for Soviet inspections of missile installations in Britain, West Germany, Belgium and Italy, where the U.S. weapons covered by the accord are deployed.

These inspections will be governed by three agreements: a U.S.-Soviet protocol on inspections, bilateral peace agreements between the United States and each ally, and an exchange of notes between each basing government and the Soviet Union.

Although a search for collective goals often appears both vague and artificial to outsiders, it is a significant and complex issue in Japan. Practical reforms must also be accompanied by a fundamental psychological change on the part of Japan's 121 million citizens, social and political analysts believe.

At the same time, such a search must be conducted within the confines of Japan's postwar constitution, which restricts Japanese sovereignty in matters of defense and security. Reflecting this, Mr. Nakasone managed to combine a reverence for tradition and the limits facing Japan with an important measure of iconoclasm.

Mr. Takeshita, by contrast, has all the qualifications of a first-rate prime minister in the traditional style of leadership, and he needs another individualist like him.

Since he assumed office, Mr. Takeshita's supporters have been assiduous in attempting to redraw his political identity as a national figure in Mr. Nakasone's image. In his cabinet appointments, the prime

minister has stressed continuity, not dramatic departures. Most important, perhaps, Mr. Takeshita has hinted strongly that Mr. Nakasone will play a substantial if unofficial role in guiding the nation in matters of foreign policy.

Are these valid reassurances, diplomats and local observers ask, or are they tacit acknowledgments that the Nakasone legacy is in danger of being lost?

For much of Mr. Nakasone's term, critics charged that too many practical issues were left unattended — that his five-year administration consisted more of images and symbols than of substance.

More effectively than his predecessor, many Japanese observers were quick to assert, Mr. Takeshita will be able to implement needed reforms in such areas as taxes, agricultural and trade policies, land use and bureaucratic administration.

Changes in these areas are integral to Japan's broader effort to "internationalize." Among other things, they will help develop the country's ability to consume more of the world's goods and thus reduce a global trade surplus that many view as excessive to the point of irresponsibility.

But for Japan's allies and Mr. Nakasone's domestic supporters, Mr. Nakasone's political postures were important in themselves. Through them, he was able to ask for the first time how Japan will replace a preoccupation with its own well-being and a view of the world as little more than a market.

Mr. Takeshita's challenge is not so much to resolve his predecessor's concerns, analysts suggest, but to keep alive the search for a new national vision that Mr. Nakasone launched.

"Suddenly, we've achieved our distant goal," said Naohiro Amaya, a former official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry who now heads a private research institute. "Under Takeshita, Japan still has to solve its basic problem, which is deciding where to go next."

UN Chief May Abandon Gulf Cease-Fire Efforts

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar may abandon his effort to negotiate a cease-fire in the Gulf War if an Iranian diplomat does not arrive here for talks by next week, United Nations officials and diplomats say.

On Tuesday, Iran's chief representative at the United Nations, Said Rajaei-Khorassani, told the secretary-general that Iran's deputy foreign minister, Mohammed Jawad Larjani, would definitely arrive in New York "early next week" for talks on the Security Council's peace plan. But he did not give a precise date.

Last week, Mr. Rajaei-Khorassani told the secretary-general that the deputy foreign minister would be coming soon and implied that he would arrive this week.

Earlier this month, the secretary-general told both Iran and Iraq that he wanted them to send high-level negotiators to the United Nations by the end of November to reopen talks with him.

He did this after receiving their written comments on a new interpretation of the Security Council's 10-point peace plan intended to take account of special Iranian concerns.

The United States, Britain and France, three of the five big powers with permanent seats on the Security Council, have been telling the secretary-general for two months that they are convinced Iran does not want to end its eight-year war with Iraq and is playing for time.

They contended that the Security Council should immediately invoke Article 7 of the United Nations Charter to draft a mandatory arms embargo against Iran, both to defend its own credibility and to strengthen the secret-

ary-general's hand in dealing with Tehran.

But the Soviet Union and China, the other two permanent Council members, remain opposed to such sanctions, arguing that Tehran should be allowed more time.

An Iranian frigate attacked a Romanian tanker in the southern Gulf on Thursday, starting a fire but apparently causing no injuries, United Press International reported from Manama, Bahrain.

Lloyd's of London, the insurer, said an unidentified ship off the coast of the United Arab Emirates, fired on the Iranian frigate. Shipping officials based in the Gulf identified the vessel as the 86,094-ton Romanian tanker Dacia.

A U.S. warship in the Gulf went on full alert Thursday as several Iraqi jets approached in a "ship attack profile" but did not fire, and the jets veered off, the ship's captain was quoted as saying in a report by United Press International from Manama.

The captain, John Luke, said the cruiser Richmond K. Turner went to attack alert and tracked the three Iraqi F-1 jets. "I brought the weapons systems to full readiness in case" a decision to fire "had to be made," he said.

Argentina Asks Gelli Return
The Associated Press
BUENOS AIRES — Argentina has formally asked Switzerland to extradite Licio Gelli, head of the secret P-2 Masonic lodge, who is held in Geneva on charges connected with his escape in 1983 from a Swiss prison. He is wanted for falsely using an Argentine diplomatic passport.

Childbirth Deaths Drop, Indonesian Official Says

Agence France-Press

JAKARTA — An average 1,100 newborn babies and delivering mothers die daily in Indonesia, the head of the country's Family Planning Board, Haryono Suyono, said here on Thursday.

He added that the current figure was of about 400,000 a year is "much lower" than the average 1.1 million recorded a decade ago. Mr. Suyono spoke to reporters after meeting with President Suharto.

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Pact Overcame Obsession With Secrecy Pervading All Facets of Soviet Life

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Twenty-seven years ago a Soviet-American summit meeting was angrily aborted because an American U-2 spy plane was shot down while trying to photograph the city of Sverdlovsk.

Next month a Soviet-American summit meeting will conclude an arms agreement that, among other provisions, allows American inspectors to be admitted on demand to a missile-launcher factory in Sverdlovsk.

The two events suggest how far the Soviet Union has come in overcoming what has been virtually a national culture of secrecy, and accepting American demands that arms control agreements be backed by strict, intrusive verification measures.

Most of that distance was traversed in the last year, as Mikhail S. Gorbachev apparently came to realize that on-site inspection of nuclear power plants and other secret military installations was the nonnegotiable price of an arms agreement.

In recent months, seizing the public-relations advantage of their new-found position, Soviet officials have taken to twisting the Americans for not going far enough.

"We raised questions concerning inspections more often than our partners," boasted Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, the Soviet chief of the general staff, at a news conference in Geneva on Tuesday.

The two countries announced Tuesday that they had resolved outstanding differences on a treaty banning medium- and shorter-range missiles. It is the first arms agreement to allow each side to station personnel outside the other's weapons production plants and to demand snap inspections of a wide range of military installations.

The agreement also binds both sides to provide copious information about the numbers and locations of their weapons. This in itself is a drastic change. In 1972, when it signed the first strategic arms limitation treaty freezing levels of intercontinental ballistic missiles, the Soviet Union refused to divulge how many missiles it had, saying the United States must rely on its own devices to find out.

But an anachronistic obsession with security still prevails in everyday life. Foreigners in the Soviet Union are warned that they risk arrest if they photograph harbors, railroad stations, airports, bridges, hydroelectric plants and other facilities that the United States routinely photographs in fine detail from its satellites.

Until the latest round of arms talks, Soviet negotiators contended that verification measures should be worked out after agreement on the terms of a treaty. The United States has held that the issues are inseparable.

The first notable breakthrough in the Soviet position came in September 1986, when the Soviet Union signed a 35-nation agreement in Stockholm aimed at reducing tension between the East and West conduct troop maneuvers. The agreement permits each side to visit and fly over the other's maneuvers, and U.S. observers exercised their right for the first time last August with a snap inspection of a Warsaw pact military exercise near Minsk.

British and American inspectors visited an East German exercise the same month, followed by Soviet inspections of Western maneuvers in Turkey and West Germany.

Western diplomats attribute the turnaround to Mr. Gorbachev's realization that concerns about suspected Soviet violations posed a threat to completion — and Senate approval — of any arms treaty.

But other factors may also have helped wear down the traditional Soviet resistance. Some analysts suggest that Soviet arms negotiators have been influenced by a new generation of senior science advisers, who welcome more open exchanges of technical information.

In 1985, the Soviet Union for the first time agreed to international inspection of some of its nuclear power plants, and last year Western scientists were amazed to be given virtually free run of Soviet space monitoring facilities during a probe of Halley's comet.

By February of this year, Mr. Gorbachev was talking as if on-site inspection was a Soviet invention, telling a Moscow peace forum that in nuclear arms negotiations, "the Soviet Union will be pressing for the most stringent system of monitoring and verification, including international verification."

The agreement to be signed in Washington will give U.S. and Soviet inspectors latitude that Western experts said, would have been difficult to imagine a few years ago.

The United States will station inspectors for 13 years outside a plant at Volokinsk, west of the Urals, where the SS-25 long-range missile is produced. Soviet inspectors will monitor a plant in Utah that makes parts for the long-range MX missile.

The United States may demand snap inspections of the facility at Sverdlovsk, which makes launchers for ground-launched cruise missiles, and a similar American plant near San Diego will be open to Soviet inspection. Installations where medium-range missiles have been stored, repaired and deployed in the past also will be opened to challenge.

Westerners assume that Soviet military leaders have been, at the very least, discomfited by the prospect of hosting their U.S. rivals at military bases and weapons plants — an assumption that Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze seemed to confirm at his news conference Tuesday in Geneva.

"Well," Mr. Shevardnadze joked, "the Soviet and American military are in for some jolly times before the end of the current century."



President Ronald Reagan, left, being briefed by his national security adviser, Lieutenant General Colin L. Powell, right, while his chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., looks on.

INF Treaty Could Alter Relations Of Superpowers, U.S. Officials Say

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S.-Soviet agreement allowing dozens of arms inspections on each other's territory annually as part of a treaty eliminating intermediate nuclear forces will change the face of arms control and could alter superpower relations, U.S. officials and independent experts said Wednesday.

The agreement to be signed by President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, during their Dec. 7-10 summit meeting calls for an extraordinary exchange of sensitive military information, some of which has already been made public.

It also provides for routine or periodic inspection of INF storage, repair and deployment sites, as well as associated missile production and assembly plants in both countries.

These unusual arrangements were needed, U.S. officials said, because for the first time the agreement will eliminate modern weapons that are also small and mobile, and therefore relatively easy to hide, in violation of the treaty.

These include about 3,000 Soviet missile warheads and 800 U.S. warheads. Both sides are to destroy medium- and shorter-range missiles and warheads that are not deployed as well as those that are.

No similar provisions exist in past U.S.-Soviet arms agreements, U.S. officials said, so they plan to form a specially trained group of 200 to 300 inspectors, who would be on call to inspect suspected treaty violations in the Soviet Union at a moment's notice. They also may be stationed for months at a time in Volokinsk, a city 600 miles (950 kilometers) east of Moscow, where SS-20 missiles covered by the agreement were once assembled.

Soviet inspectors will similarly be stationed outside a former Per-

EUROPE: Beyond Arms Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of it," an Italian source said. Several European diplomats expressed skepticism about NATO's chances of getting member governments to agree to modernize U.S. nuclear weapons on their territory.

British and French sources emphasized the need for the Soviet Union to pursue breaks from its previous defense philosophy. They particularly cited Soviet acceptance of two crucial principles in the treaty: asymmetrical cuts, in which more Soviet missiles are destroyed than U.S. ones, and on-site verification.

The sources also said that alliance consultations on the agreement had for the first time shaped arrangements for Soviet inspections of missile installations in Britain, West Germany, Belgium and Italy, where the U.S. weapons covered by the accord are deployed.

These inspections will be governed by three agreements: a U.S.-Soviet protocol on inspections, bilateral peace agreements between the United States and each ally, and an exchange of notes between each basing government and the Soviet Union.

U.S. officials said details of these efforts will be largely hidden from Soviet inspectors of the former Per-

shing-2 production plant in Magna, Utah, an unincorporated town of about 22,000 people 15 miles west of Salt Lake City, the officials said. The region has previously been off-limits to Soviet visitors.

Independent experts noted that Soviet willingness to accept such inspections represents a radical departure from past secrecy and paranoia.

"If somebody had asked me about this 10 years ago, I would have said it's wildly improbable," said Harold Brown, defense secretary in the Carter administration.

Richard Pipes, a Harvard professor and Soviet scholar who served on the National Security Council staff from 1981 to 1982, said, "I thought on-site inspection was something they would resist to the last moment, and I still find it hard to believe."

To implement the agreement, the two sides have agreed to exchange long lists of information covering the number and precise location of stored and deployed INF weapons. In agreeing on dismantling procedures, both sides also have disclosed fresh details about the capabilities of the weapons, officials said.

U.S. officials said the significance of the data exchange, which began several weeks ago and has been proceeding slowly because of Soviet reticence, was demonstrated when a Soviet negotiator remarked that he "would have been shot" for treason if he had provided the information one month earlier.

On the U.S. side, the Reagan administration agreed to allow continuous Soviet monitoring of the Hercules plant in Utah for 13 years despite scattered fears in the intelligence community and among some administration conservatives that some sensitive technologies might ultimately be disclosed.

The plant produces crucial parts of the U.S. long-range missile arsenal, including the third stage of the air force's MX missile. It also is helping develop the Trident-2 submarine-launched missile and the third stage of the Midgetman mobile land-based missile, which together form the heart of the administration's nuclear force modernization program.

U.S. officials said details of these efforts will be largely hidden from Soviet inspectors of the former Per-

Hamsters Be Wrong
Press Jet Lag Solution

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Hope From Pyongyang

It is possible to imagine a North Korea whose leaders admit their economic difficulties, acknowledge South Korea's successes and disavow the dream of reuniting the peninsula under their strange brand of communism? That is the remarkable portrait painted by Selig Harrison, an American writer, after a recent stay in Pyongyang. [The article, first published in The New York Times, appears on this page.]

'It Is Not a War Now'

Soviet Jews wishing to leave their country stand now at a poignant intersection where the pain of being denied means a new but still restricted possibility: being allowed to go. Members of their community, especially those who are well known in the West and who have been insistent about departing, are being allowed out in numbers reflecting the Kremlin's calculation that emigration helps improve U.S.-Soviet ties. But many would-be emigrants are not being permitted out, and their plight compels concern.

One City, Every City

Mayor Harold Washington of Chicago, who died Wednesday at 65, loved to twerk political enemies and delight supporters by declaring, "I'm going to be mayor of the city of Chicago for 20 years." After his reelection to a second term last spring, it looked as if he might. Now, with his sudden death, assessments are in order, and they underline an important point: More than race, problems of the underclass are the challenge for city governments today.

Other Comment

INF: The Gamble Paid Off
The agreement that Messrs. Shultz and Shevardnadze have concluded in Geneva on the "final details" of the Euromissile treaty confirms that the dynamic created just over a year ago by the "breakthrough" at Reykjavik is alive more than ever. It was disturbed neither by Mr. Reagan's numerous difficulties in the United States nor by the growing domestic political problems confronting Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow. Once the Soviet leader agreed to set a date for his meeting with Mr. Reagan, the two partners were condemned to succeed.

North Korea Sounds a Revolutionary Note of Realism

By Selig S. Harrison

Pyongyang, North Korea — North Korea has lost faith in its ability to reunify Korea under Communist rule and is prepared to negotiate peace with South Korea and the United States after next month's presidential election in the South. This was my conclusion after 10 days of talks in Pyongyang last month with a variety of North Korean leaders, including Prime Minister Li Gun Mo, Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and Hwang Chang Yop, the powerful secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee responsible for foreign policy. Economic pressures appear to be compelling North Korea to pursue two related priorities: a reduction of military spending

'You will find us very flexible,' one official said.

through an accommodation with Seoul and Washington, and a rapid influx of advanced industrial technology, facilitated by a Chinese-style economic opening to the West.

Underlying both of these policy departures is a new note of realism in the North's perceptions of the South. Officials no longer discount the South's economic growth, as they did during an earlier visit in 1972, nor do they equate opposition to military rule in Seoul with potential political support for the North.

Asked whether the upsurge in opposition strength in South Korea this year foreshadowed a shift to the left and an eventual Communist revolution, Hwang Chang Yop replied: "Such a thing is quite impossible. . . . Nearly 40 years have passed since the Korean War, and we recognize that many changes have occurred in South Korea. The opposition parties are not geared to changing the social and economic system in the South. If they are successful, it would not be a revolution, unless you would regard a democratic regime less beholden to the United States as a revolution."

The economic arithmetic of the Korean arms race may explain why the North wants to reduce its defense expenditures: The South, with 42 million people and an American military presence, devotes 7 percent of its gross national product to defense, and pursues ever higher consumption levels, while the North, with 20 million people and no foreign troops, spends 24 percent of its gross national product on defense at the expense of consumer goods production and other developmental needs.

Social critics in North Korea's military spending level as evidence that Kim Il Sung still intends to reunify the peninsula by force. But North Korea insists that it is ready to cut its armed forces to 100,000 if Seoul would join

in a mutual forces reduction agreement linked to a parallel withdrawal of American conventional and nuclear forces.

In a recent proposal to Seoul and Washington for negotiations to be held next March, after the election, the North suggested that force reductions be completed within five years. Foreign Minister Kim said that the deadline is negotiable, and did not rule out 10 years, with American air and naval forces remaining longer than ground forces. On verification and other key particulars, I found Pyongyang officials ready to compromise and to discuss details of how the agreement could operate. Prime Minister Li said that an arms reduction agreement "would relieve many of our economic problems by releasing manpower, or funds needed for our civilian economy," adding that the government wants to promote "a great upsurge" of consumer goods during the first four years of the new seven-year economic plan, but that "how much we can shift to light industries depends largely on how much we can reduce our defense burden."

I found it much easier to have productive give-and-take with North Korean officials than 15 years ago. No subject was taboo, though there were flashes of anger and little enlightenment when I mentioned the health of 75-year-old Kim Il Sung, the ability of his son and heir apparent, Kim Jong Il, to govern, and the 1983 Rangoon bombing that killed 17 South Korean officials. On most issues, I found a readiness to go far beyond published positions and to respond directly to sharp challenges that would previously have produced predictable rhetoric.

In its formal stand on the unification of Korea, Pyongyang advocates a federation. Autonomous regimes with differing systems would remain intact in North and South, but a "federal" government would have a combined army and a standing committee to "supervise" the two "regional" governments. This would be a transitional step on the road to full unification, with "the people" deciding when, whether and how to change the structure.

Not surprisingly, Seoul has dismissed this idea, arguing that Pyongyang would simply use the interchange that would occur under such a system to promote subversion in the South. When I criticized the North's proposal as unrealistic, Hwang Chang Yop and other high Central Committee officials retreated from their prepared remarks. "You will find us very flexible," said Mr. Hwang, "if we are all going in the same direction, toward confederation, rather than toward legitimizing two Koreas."

In the North's evolving concept, Mr. Hwang said, federation is no longer a transitional stage but the "final stage" of unification, and there is no longer any provision for integrating the two differing social and economic systems. In principle, a combined army would be an ultimate goal, but "if we can improve relations between the two Koreas, then having two armies would be acceptable, especially if their size can be reduced." Mr. Hwang implied that Pyongyang is prepared to go along with a creeping process of "cross-recognition" of the two regimes by the major powers in the context of parallel movement toward a limited confederation.

"Cross-recognition" (Soviet, Chinese and U.S. recognition of both North and South) is the stated goal of American policy. It has been rejected by the North. But Mr. Hwang hinted at a compromise when asked whether he would like to see formal U.S. diplomatic relations with Pyongyang or would prefer to have the United States wait until it could have relations with a confederal republic. He said that a liaison office would be appropriate after the signing of a peace treaty, and that full relations

could be established after the signing of a peace treaty, and that full relations

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The Good News: Consensus Government Is Beginning to Work

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The good news in this Thanksgiving week is that consensus government is beginning to work in Washington and it is likely to continue. Prospective successors for the policy managers now in office are more numerous and significant than generally realized. And those successes are likely to influence in a positive way the character of the next president and his government.

A budget agreement, reducing deficits by \$76 billion in the next two years, has been signed. Congress will deliver on it, almost assuredly, because the consequences of reneging are too scary to contemplate.

Further assurance for the fragile world financial picture lies in the postponement of any action on the trade bill until next year. So laden is that measure with protectionist features and special-interest provisions that it can only benefit from delay.

Meantime, progress is being made on the military-political side of international affairs, both at the regional and the superpower levels. A slow, cautious process of reconciliation and negotiation is under way in both Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Mikhail Gorbachev is on his way to Washington to sign an agreement that will remove intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe. He comes amid brightening prospects for progress on issues ranging from Afghanistan to strategic arms.

Hard-lining, head-bashing and demagogic provocation have lost appeal. The vacancy on the Supreme Court apparently will be filled by Judge Anthony Kennedy, a sound conservative who is not so ideological in his approach as to raise the fear of capriciously reopening settled issues.

With Frank Carlucci succeeding Caspar Weinberger at the Pentagon, almost all the central positions in the Reagan administration are held by

outsiders, but men who by instinct and training are prepared to deal with the tough policy constraints and the need for consensus that will confront the next occupant of the White House.

George Bush and Bob Dole, the leading Republican contenders, are men of this type. Mr. Bush is so much an instinctive conciliator that the major challenge facing his candidacy is to articulate his basic priorities. Everything suggests that decision-making in a Bush administration would involve lots of consultation and negotiation.

Voters still need to hear what, beyond his instinctive hospitality and good will, he would bring to the table.

Mr. Dole, a consummate insider, has moved from a background of sharp partisanship to a far greater degree of comfort and skill in dealing with adversaries. He has demonstrated, both as majority and minority leader of the Senate, that he has the force of personality to make others step up to their responsibilities.

Most of the Democratic contenders have displayed their skills for briefer times or in smaller arenas, which is one reason they are underdogs. But Richard Gephardt and Albert Gore are identified with successful legislative compromises on tricky issues. Michael Dukakis in Massachusetts both practices and practices "consensus" government. Bruce Babbitt learned some of the same tricks in Arizona, where opposition control of the legislature made it a greater challenge.

To be sure, there are candidates in both parties who tend to celebrate their role as dissenters — Paul Simon, Jack Keup, Pierre du Pont, Alexander Haig and the two reverends, Jesse Jackson and Pat Robertson. But the odds remain good that the rediscovery of reasonableness that Washington is celebrating this Thanksgiving may be more than a passing phase. It could be the next trend.

The Washington Post

The Bad: Division Has Become the Rule

By Lloyd Cutler

WASHINGTON — It is conventional wisdom to attribute the four-week-long struggle over the U.S. budget deficit to the institutional frictions between the president and the Congress. But that is only part of the story. The more important part is the persistence of divided government: the condition that exists when one party holds the White House while the other party holds a majority of one or both houses of Congress.

Consider this: A federal deficit in the range of 2 percent of the gross national product is generally regarded as sustainable, while a deficit above 3 percent is not. Since World War II, the deficit has climbed above the 3 percent level nine times. Every single time has been a time of divided government.

That was so in 1948 (Harry Truman vs. the Republican "do-nothing" 80th Congress), in 1975 and 1976 (Gerald Ford vs. a Democratic Congress), and in 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 (President Reagan vs. a Democratic House in all six years as well as a Democratic Senate in 1987).

Divided government is a recent phenomenon. For the 50 years from John Adams through Franklin D. Roosevelt, America had party government (one party holding the presidency and a majority of both houses) about 75 percent of the time.

From President Truman through President Reagan, it has had divided government about 60 percent of the time. For the last 20 years (Presidents Nixon, Ford, Carter and Reagan) there has been divided government about 80 percent of the time. In eight of these 16 divided-government years (including the last six), the deficit has exceeded 3 percent of the gross national product. It is time to recognize

that the twin budget and trade deficits have a shadow triplet: the deficit in the incidence of party government.

The relationship between deep deficits and divided government is obvious. The voting public elects deep deficits. So does every elected politician. If a deep deficit occurs when one party holds the presidency and a majority of both houses, its elected officials would have to take the blame. They would have to adopt some plan to reduce the deficit or be held accountable by an angry electorate at the next election.

But if a deep deficit occurs under a divided government, every incumbent can easily blame others, as the Republican president and the Democratic leaders of Congress have been doing for years. Because the voting public that condemns huge deficits cannot hold any incumbent or party accountable, the public re-elects a high percentage of those who have collectively brought the huge deficits about.

Of the last five presidents who sought a second term at a time of divided government (Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Nixon, Ford and Reagan) all but Mr. Ford succeeded.

For decades, more than 90 percent of congressional incumbents seeking re-election have been re-elected. In the 1986 election, 96 percent of all incumbents who ran were re-elected.

Divided government has obviously been good for incumbents. But is it good for the nation? Woodrow Wilson thought not. In the 1912 campaign, when the Republicans held the presidency and the Senate, but the Democrats held the House, Wilson's theme

was the danger of divided government. "You have an arrested government," he said. "You have a government that is not responding to the wishes of the people. You have a government that is not functioning, a government whose very energies are stayed and postponed. If you want to release the force of the American people, you have got to get possession of the Senate and the presidency as well as the House."

The public responded to his plea. In Wilson's first term, party government laid the legislative foundations for the New Freedom, generally regarded as the most creative period of national government between the Reconstruction and the New Deal.

It is worth noting that while the text of the U.S. constitution is silent on the subject, the Framers promptly set about organizing two broadly based political parties in order to make their brave new experiment work.

There were only four elections during the 19th century in which the party winning the presidency failed to carry a majority in both houses of Congress. In the 20th century, this never happened until Eisenhower's second term. In the last 20 years it has happened four times out of five.

What is responsible for this persisting shift to divided government? Well-meaning reforms like the primary system and technological developments like television have made party policies and labels less important to voters, while making candidates' personalities more important.

About one-third of all voters no longer regard themselves as members of a political party. Even party members have no qualms about voting their tickets. In 1900, only 4 percent of all congressional districts cast a majority vote for the presidential candidate of one party and the House candidate of the other. In 1984, this occurred in 45 percent of all districts.

The persistence of divided government will not be reversed until the voting public is ready to recognize its high costs. The last six years of deadlock over domestic and foreign policy can serve to bring that lesson home.

As Cassius might have put it, the fault, dear voters, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are ticket-splitters.

The writer, who was counsel to President Carter, is a lawyer. He contributed this to The New York Times.



Raise taxes? 'Over my dead body!'

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Russia 'No Threat'

MOSCOW — The Moscow Gazette, in an article [on Nov. 25] upon relations between England and Russia, invites England to abandon her blind jealousy of Russia respecting India, and adds that a thorough understanding upon all questions would be beneficial. "It is not Russia," says the journal, "that Germany, who is a dangerous competitor to England both by land and sea. Russia seeks no enlargement of territory which would be detrimental to England. She threatens nothing and the views attributed to her regarding India are absurd."

1912: Relief at the Curb

PARIS — Complaints on the part of the public of the annoyance caused by clothes being splashed with mud from street vehicles are at present engaging the attention of both the London and Paris Municipal Councils. In Paris, M. Touhy, chief of the municipal police, has issued instructions that the police must in future take action in cases where shop-windows or the clothes of foot passengers are soiled by passing vehicles.

1937: A Basis for Peace

LONDON — Great Britain's desire for political appeasement was emphasized tonight [Nov. 26] by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech obviously designed for consumption in Berlin, Paris and the lesser capitals of Central Europe. With diplomats wondering whether the British government is about to use its influence on France to obtain approval of a "horse trade" with Herr Hitler, Sir John Simon took care to point out that Britain's policy in international affairs "is the policy first, and foremost, of promoting peace by every means in our power." He declared: "Armaments, however necessary, are no substitute for the political appeasement which is the only real basis of peace and is the direct object of all our endeavors."

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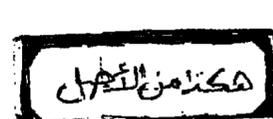
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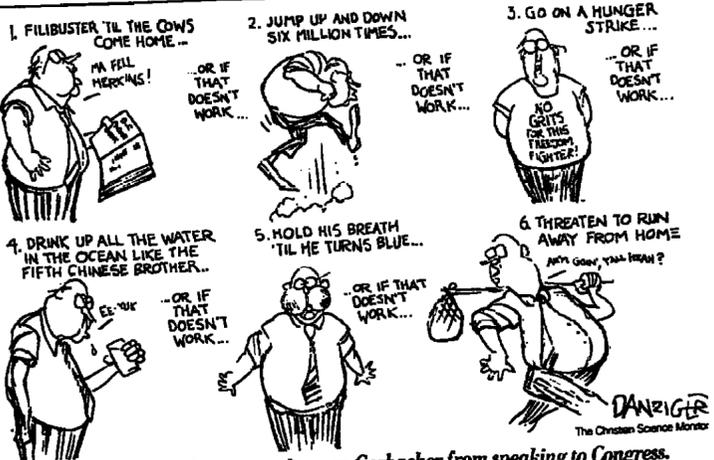


OPINION

That Certain Morbid Fear Of Hearing a Communist

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — As Americans celebrate at Thanksgiving time, the nation that is thought of as a generous one, optimistic, open. It is the self-confident country that Thomas Jefferson had in mind when he said in his first inaugural: "If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."



How Senator Helms planned to stop Gorbachev from speaking to Congress.

lieve that freedom lost the debate. But America has never been altogether a Jeffersonian country, and the recurrent "Red" scares over the last 70 years have made it even less of one. The temptation is always there for politicians to use the Communist brush, because the tactic of fear works so well. Just say the word and politicians run in the opposite direction — even a congressman as intelligent as Mr. Cheney, who was President Gerald Ford's White House chief of staff.

A Matter of Clear Thinking: What We 'Know' Does Hurt

By David Glidden

RIVERSIDE, California — It is the inevitable consequence of student-faculty contact: A young woman approached me to tell me, something too personal to discuss on campus. I agreed to meet her at a local coffeehouse. There, she confessed what was on her mind: "You were once a Cheyenne warrior in a previous existence, and I nursed

In the Gulf War, Apply Pressure to All Who Resist Peace

Four months have elapsed since the passage by the UN Security Council of Resolution 598, calling for a cease-fire in the war that has raged for more than seven years between Iraq and Iran. Despite the near-universal condemnation of this war, and irrespective of threats made to Iran from time to time of an arms embargo, the Islamic Republic has remained adamant, vowing to continue the war unless the Security Council addresses the question of determining who was responsible for starting it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

If there is a genuine desire for peace, is it not illogical to play into the hands of those who are not interested in ending the war? For the sake of peace, could not international pressure also be applied on Iraq to accept a cease-fire in place, coupled with a promise of justice for the people of Iran? This would serve to isolate those who do not wish to have peace at any price.

MEHRDAD KHONSARI, Chairman, Friends of Iran, London.

Travel Ideas for Will

Regarding "For Gorbachev's U.S. Visit, Try This Didactic Itinerary" (Nov. 17): George F. Will's "itinerary" for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to America would, indeed, be a learning experience. Even if Mr. Gorbachev doesn't make the trip, Mr. Will should — for a chance to reconsider his opinions of what makes America "great."

In California, Mr. Will could attempt to explain the basic ideological difference between the United States' bout with the Khomenei regime, which has never really been interested in peace.

A Violation of Trust

In "For Some Israelis, the Good News Turns Out to Be No News" (Nov. 7), Thomas L. Friedman correctly notes the relief Israelis feel as a result of the peace and quiet provided by the Israel Broadcasting Authority strike. But it fails to mention the lesson that should be learned from the strike.

There are other itineraries that Mr. Will could suggest for Mr. Gorbachev. A tour of New York, for instance, might conceivably include parts of Harlem and the haunts of homeless whites.

CAROLYN NELSON, Tübingen, West Germany.

Correction

The name of Paul Lendvai, director of Radio Austria International, was misspelled in his Nov. 20 opinion column and in a letter to the editor on Nov. 26.

The writer, a philosophy professor at the University of California, Riverside, contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

50 YEARS AGO... 1937: A Basis for Peace... 1945: A Basis for Peace... The author was this newspaper's night editor from 1945 until he returned to the staff of the New York Herald Tribune in 1949. He later worked at Colliers and Look before becoming an executive producer with CBS. There, he spent 25 years (including five years producing the CBS Evening News with Walter Cronkite) before retiring in 1980. He lives in New York.

NOTES ON A CENTURY

When a Great Headline Writer Met the Challenge of Hiroshima



Atom bomb page one, August 1945.

He entered a Jesuit seminary in England and had almost completed the rigorous seven-year period of training when, as Bojo told the story, his superiors circulated a letter notifying all seminarians that they must sign a statement that the theory of evolution was false. Bugeja protested.

ANNOUNCING The International Herald Tribune Centennial Scholarship for the INSEAD MBA Program

The International Herald Tribune announces the International Herald Tribune Centennial Scholarship. To be awarded to an outstanding candidate already admitted to the INSEAD MBA Program. The inauguration of this scholarship emphasizes the International Herald Tribune's continuing commitment to the practice of international business and to the institutions which advance it.

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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Venetians Seeking Casanova's Return

Venice plans to ask Czechoslovakia for the remains of Giovanni Giacomo Casanova, the Venetian author and adventurer...



FROM GREEN LINE TO BERLIN WALL — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon standing on a balcony of the Reichstag, the old parliament building overlooking the Berlin Wall, on Thursday. The Lebanese president is on a two-day visit to West Berlin.

Bulgaria to Offer More Candidates

Bulgaria plans to change its electoral law, allowing for an unlimited number of candidates, according to the BTA press agency...

if more than half of the electorate takes part in the voting. The phrasing implied that the habitual mandatory voting might be abolished...

In August, Bulgaria passed a law transforming the country's 28 districts into nine regional administrative units and abolished or merged several government ministries and departments.

Around Europe

Queen Elizabeth II has opened two of Britain's oldest and highest orders of chivalry to nonroyal women. They are the Order of the Garter, the most respected order of chivalry in England...

The Wannsee Villa in West Berlin, which housed the 1942 conference at which Nazi officials decided on the "final solution of the Jewish question," will be turned into a memorial and education center...

Sweden's image abroad has not changed despite recent scandals, according to a government committee investigating state contributions to information campaigns and cultural exchanges.

Swedish lifts, inspected after two accidents last winter in which six people died and more than 100 were injured, were faulty, according to the French transportation minister, Jacques Douffignies...

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French Party Leaders Back Fund Reform

By Edward Cody Washington Post Service PARIS — Pressured by accusations of shady finances, France's major political party leaders vowed Thursday to work for new laws limiting campaign expenditures and subjecting political fund raising to increased public scrutiny...

area where most abuse is said to occur, would be subjected to public or judicial controls anytime soon. Several dozen reform proposals on party finances, including suggestions for public funding of open accounting, have languished in Parliament over the issue...

In Asia, AIDS Franksess Can Be Elusive

Dr. Alain, whose French-U.S. research team evolved a new early warning test that could signal when a person carrying the AIDS virus is about to develop the disease, said he had been told during a recent visit that Malaysia had several AIDS cases, despite its official report to the World Health Organization that it only had one...

The Bangkok government says it is not hiding anything. It said in September it was setting up a special Health Ministry committee to track the spread of the fatal disease and the Red Cross said it would test all blood donations for the virus. Indonesia says it has had three AIDS cases so far, but the official Antara news agency said two months ago more suspected cases had been found on the resort island of Bali...

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

A large real estate marketplace advertisement with multiple columns listing properties for sale in various international locations including Cyprus, France, Great Britain, Monaco, Spain, USA, Canada, and Switzerland. Each listing includes details like location, size, and contact information.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom center of the page.

WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

- Poland's Restoration Team
- Feltsman's U.S. Debut
- Playwright Caryl Churchill

CRITICS' CHOICE

MILAN

La Scala Opening

Verdi is the usual fare for the traditional Dec. 7 opening of the opera season at the Teatro alla Scala, but this year it is "Don Giovanni," a celebration of the 200th anniversary of Mozart's masterpiece. Riccardo Muti will conduct and the production is in the hands of Giorgio Strehler. Thomas Allen and José Van Dam will alternate in the title role (nine more performances are scheduled through December) and Van Dam and Claudio Desderi will share the role of Leporello.

PARIS

New Magazine for Collectors

L'Objet d'Art, a magazine devoted to Old Master painting and the decorative arts before 1950, has just gone on sale. Backed by the publishers of the successful Beaux Arts magazine launched four years ago, the new publication is more specialized and sets its sights on an older age group and on serious collectors. Unlike art magazines that offer a mix of ancient and contemporary art, with photography, interior decoration and design thrown in, L'Objet d'Art strives to be resolutely unmodern, and to explore its subjects in lavishly illustrated detail.

Egyptian Artist's Delicacy

The Egyptian sculptor and painter Adam Henin had a precocious intuition of the possibilities of art when he was taken to the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities in Cairo for the first time at the age of 8. The delicate inflection of each plane that is so typical of the sculpture of the Pharaonic period provided him with an aesthetic criterion that he constantly applies in his own work. In the present show sculptures are mingled with abstract paintings on papyrus, which are marked by an exceptional and radiant warmth. Henin is a unique case in contemporary art because, while he is open to contemporary values, he is above all solicited by the desire to recapture this deep and wordless intuition that first came to him in early childhood. In this way, too, he resolves the difficult problem of identity that so often hampers Third World artists when they work in a Western idiom. Adam Henin, Centre Culturel Egyptien, 111 Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris 5. To Dec. 5.

(Michael Gibson)

CHICAGO

Anselm Kiefer Retrospective

A retrospective exhibition of the work of Anselm Kiefer will open at the Art Institute of Chicago Dec. 5, introducing to the U.S. public the full achievement of the 42-year-old German artist. Organized jointly with the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the exhibition will present about 70 works, including paintings, sculpture ("Palette with Wings" shown above), books, photographic pieces and a suite of watercolors. The exhibition runs through January in Chicago, then goes to Philadelphia (March 6-May 1), the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art (June 14-Sept. 11) and the Museum of Modern Art in New York (Oct. 17-Jan. 3, 1989).

STUTTGART

Three by van Manen

"Shaker Loops," a new ballet by Hans van Manen set to music by John Adams, will have its first performance by the Stuttgart Ballet Nov. 29 as part of a triple-bill of works by the Dutch choreographer. Also on the program are "Bits and Pieces," to music by David Byrne and Brian Eno, a Stuttgart premiere, and a work already in the company repertoire, "Corps," set to Berg's Violin Concerto. Sets and costumes for all three works are by Kees Dekker, and Ashley Lawrence will conduct the Adams and Berg scores.

ZURICH

Edward Munch Retrospective

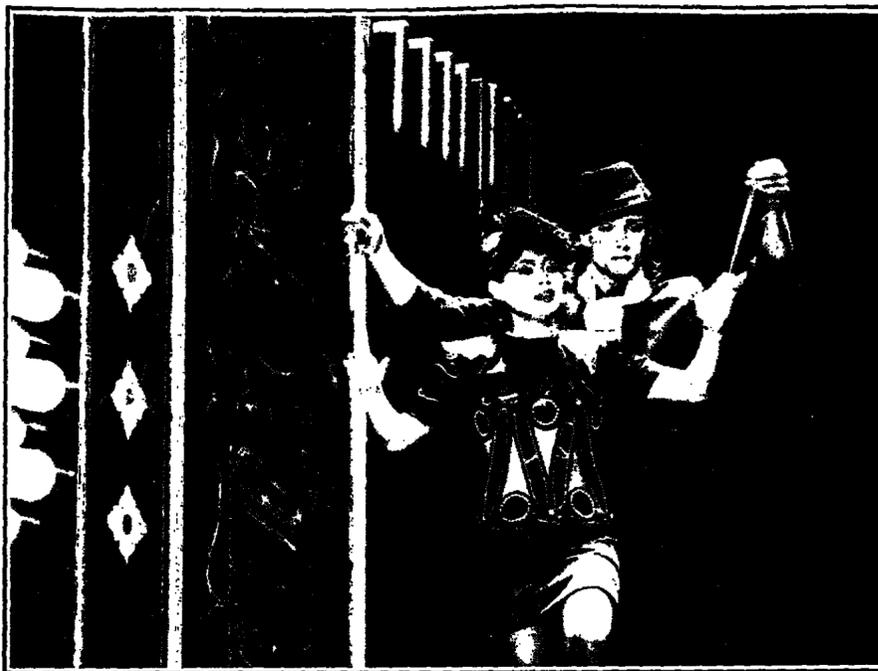
"The Cry," Edward Munch's best-known work, is the stuff of which all fears are made. The Norwegian artist (1863-1944) drew from his own torment: The loss of his mother when he was 5, the death of his sister at 13, his father's helplessness, unhappy love affairs all fed his attempt to paint the range of human emotions. From his grief came masterpieces such as "The Sick Child" (above). Happier memories are evoked by scenes of young bathers, views of 19th-century Paris, where he studied and was influenced by Seurat and Caillebotte. There are the portraits of women he loved, and of friends such as August Strindberg, as well as many self-portraits, from the young dandy smoking a cigarette to the ghostly, hollow-eyed figure wandering around his lakeside home near Oslo. At the Kunsthhaus, Zurich until Feb. 14.

(Mavis Guinand)

NEW YORK

Art and Antiques Center

Place des Antiquaires, the new international center for fine arts and antiques, opened on Nov. 18 at 125 East 57th Street with a gala benefit for the Metropolitan Opera House and a complementary exhibition. "L'Art et L'Opera," of rare opera costumes, photographs and memorabilia from the archives of the Met. Place des Antiquaires houses dealers from Europe and Asia as well as the United States, and aims, says director Judith Applegate, to "present superb collections... the finest under one present superb collections... the finest under one roof in America." There are two concourse levels of galleries, shops and exhibition halls, occupying 50,000 square feet in a new office tower.



Above, "Maria de Buenos Aires"; top right, the Houston production of "Porgy and Bess"; right, Martine Dupuy as Adalgisa in the Opera's "Norma."



What Makes Opera? A Wider Definition

by David Stevens

OPERA as a genre is enjoying a popularity that would have seemed inconceivable a generation ago, when the mere word "opera" evoked the idea of an elitist, exotic, hybrid and irrational entertainment that had its followers but scared away a larger, popular audience. Now, not only is the mainstream of the repertoire from Mozart through Puccini thriving, but the whole field is expanding to include long-forgotten areas of operatic endeavor and new ones, to embrace works that not so long ago were excluded from the opera house by definition, and contemporary composers who until recently would not have been caught dead within its precincts.

The Baroque and early music revival has reclaimed a host of magnificent works that can be made to speak to new audiences and are enjoying astonishing popularity. The thirst for novelties has brought back 19th-century and early-20th-century rarities from Weber to Weill. Central European opera companies have long admitted the American musical to the opera wing of the repertoire, and even if Stephen Sondheim has not always set Broadway on fire, the New York City and the English National operas have found room for him. The minimalist composer Philip Glass has emerged from New York's SoHo and experimental theater to become highly successful at getting commissions from European opera houses, and at filling those houses.

What kind of definition of opera would be necessary to cover some of the season's recent events in or within striking distance

of Paris? The safest one might be a sweeping one, say, that opera is just about anything that requires the resources of an opera company to perform — voices, orchestra, chorus, dancers, technical support of all kinds.

Bellini's "Norma," now in a new production at the Paris Opera, fits handily into any mainstream definition. "Porgy and Bess" back in Europe in the Houston Grand Opera's pioneering production; has pretty much won recognition as the opera Gershwin said it was. And the northern city of Tourcoing has just been the site of a new bridgehead, an "opera-tango" called "Maria de Buenos Aires," whose composer, Astor Piazzolla, has a musical past that includes 25 years of playing in Buenos Aires cabarets, studies in Europe with Nadia Boulanger and Hermann Scherchen, and is the author of music that has made him a controversial (in Buenos Aires) renovator of the tango.

Piazzolla has in common with Gershwin that they sought to marry Old World form with New World content, art music and popular, and in common with Brecht and Weill that "Maria" and "Threepenny Opera" and "Mahagonny" portray a world of nocturnal, urban low life, of bordellos, gigolos, prostitutes and their protectors.

"Maria de Buenos Aires" started out in 1968 as a "little opera," with a text by Horacio Ferrer, that ran for four months in Buenos Aires in concert form and was saved from oblivion by a recording. It employed two singers, a speaker, and Piazzolla at the head of a 10-piece orchestra. A frequent member of the audience was Jacobo Romano, who with Jorge Zulueta forms a team that under the name Grupo Accion

Instrumental has produced a string of strange but ingenious quasi-operatic collages — usually original texts to which existing music is adapted, often in unexpected, not to say bizarre, ways.

ROMANO was taken with "Maria," and some years later tried to get Piazzolla to agree to a scenic version. (By this time Romano, Zulueta and Piazzolla were all living in Europe.) The composer resisted. "I was afraid of Jacobo and Jorge," he is quoted as saying. "Their work seemed to me a little crazy. Crazy, but full of ideas, and persistent. Piazzolla ended by agreeing, and after a number of false starts the world's first opera-tango reached the stage last Friday at the Atelier Lyrique in Tourcoing — where Baroque opera is the standard fare.

For the stage version, Piazzolla and Ferrer expanded music and libretto into 22 short scenes in two acts, a kind of musical fresco of which the tango in various forms is the base. Romano and Zulueta are credited, respectively, with the scenic and musical "adaptation." The number of characters grew and so did the orchestra, with triple strings, string bass, flutes, percussion, piano, electric guitar and a bandoneon — the German-born, Argentine nationalized member of the accordion family now indispensably associated with the tango.

The characters are more types than persons. Maria (the splendid mezzo soprano Margarita Zimmermann) is a woman and a kind of incarnation of Buenos Aires; killed by her protector, she returns in ghostly form, undergoes a kind of ethereal conception, and comes full circle by giving birth to another Maria. The part, and the three other women's parts (really multiple roles)

require operatic voices, whereas the men's roles are written in the popular manner of tango singers. The male characters are El Duende, an evanescent yet ubiquitous night spirit, and his sidekick Tito the Tangoist; Gorrión Portejo ("swallow of the port"), Maria's melancholy first lover (Hernán Salinas, whose warmly rough baritone is richly evocative), and Gato Ricardo (Maria's protector-killer, a danced role taken by Gigi Caciuleanu, who also did the stylized choreography for other sequences). Bruno Pizzanigilio, Italian-born and Argentine-trained, was the conductor, and the orchestra's sound was dominated by the virtuoso bandoneon of Juan José Mosalini, a Paris-resident Argentine composer.

FOR the set, Zulueta (who played piano in the orchestra and doubled as designer) conceived a stage-filling bandoneon that opened in its folds and at its extremities, a kind of musical Pandora's box that Romano's staging manipulated to let the characters materialize and vanish with almost spooky suddenness. Faço Rebana's costumes evoked a milieu of swank tackiness.

In a program interview, Piazzolla expresses the hope that he has made a successful marriage of two musical forms and two cultures, and reports that the Teatro Colón in Buenos Aires is interested in it. The tango is limited in its origins and format — which accounts for the need to rely on short scenes of almost cinematic speed — but it can be of potent expressive power. Ferrer's text is said to be written in a highly personal argot, but incomprehensibility of textual detail has never fatally damaged an opera's chances. If "Maria de Buenos Aires," despite telling and poetic moments, seemed to add up to less than the sum of its fascinating parts, it may have been because of a certain intellectualized typing of characters or of stylistic shifts between reality and dream (the ghostly bandoneon). Or maybe the passage of time will prove otherwise.

But opera is a complicated machine that often does not work as well as it should, despite the superior parts that may go into it, and it is not always apparent why. That, to one degree or another, was also evident in the Paris stagings of "Porgy and Bess" and "Norma."

Continued on page 9

Clint Eastwood Celebrates Charlie Parker

by Mike Zwerin

THE SCENARIO for the film titled "Bird" currently being directed and produced by Clint Eastwood ends with the graffiti "Bird Lives" scrawled on a New York wall. Bird was Charlie Parker and it was scrawled on many walls after his death. It was a defiant ring to it and Bird does indeed live.

We can expect a lot of high-flapping words to be printed about "Bird," which winds up shooting next week and is scheduled for mid-1988 release. "Will Clint Eastwood make Charlie Parker fans' day?" has already appeared. In "Celebrating Bird," his American Book Award winner, Gary Giddins writes that Bird's "life and personality are subjects of great passion; his women especially are caught in the play, each championing her own gospel."

This subject is not one to treat flippantly. Bird is a subject of great passion; no laughing matter. But laughter is serious business, and genius, no matter how influential, is incomplete without a giggle along the line. Happily, Joel Orlansky's script for the film is about as far from a downer as could be expected from any story about a junkie alcoholic genius wrestling with his demons.

The Hasidic wedding trumpeter Red Rodney (born Robert Chudnick) worked

with Bird and Thelonious Monk is included, as is the tour through the segregated South during which Bird passed Rodney as black with the billing "Bluesman Albino Red." And in 1955, when a doctor asked the terminally ill, 34-year-old Bird if he ever drank alcohol, this gargantuan imbibor of a cornucopia of elixirs and powders replied: "Sometimes I take a sherry before dinner."

Bird's wife. It remains to be seen if movie-going Middle America is ready to look at a loving relationship between a black man and a white woman (they had two children together), although Eastwood says he never considered this a problem.

The legends whose lives were changed by Bird, particularly people of his race, feel possessive about him. Some are asking why the focus on Red Rodney (played by a Canadian actor, Michael Zelniker) rather than on Miles Davis (Rodney's predecessor in Bird's quintet), on Chan rather than on some of Bird's other (black) women. Several musicians are offended that the movie was written and directed by whites and in general focuses on Bird's relationships with whites.

PHIL Schaap, a New York disc jockey who has been playing Bird records for an hour a day five days a week since 1981, explains Bird's universality: "He's a bridge to either side of the spectrum. People who would think I'm 'old-fashioned' if I played Count Basie or who might feel left behind by John Coltrane can all agree on Bird." Schaap is also what he calls a "disc-restorer," and was responsible for "wiping off" the rhythm sections on several Bird recordings for the film track ("Just Friends" for one).

The soundtrack coordinator, Lenny Niehaus, explains the process: "We were able to isolate Bird's solos and enhance them by using the latest digital technology. Recording quality was not so sophisticated back in the forties and fifties so we could not use the original recordings. We've put new people with Bird's solos — Barry Harris, Ron Carter, Monty Alexander, Ray Brown and Jon Faddis, for example. Some of the younger guys were thrilled to play with Bird for the first time, even posthumously. But all the Charlie Parker solos will be original Bird, and better quality than you've ever

Continued on page 8



From left, Tommy Potter, Charlie Parker, Miles Davis at The Three Deuces in New York, 1938.

WEEKEND

A Genteel Playwright Takes On a Veneal World

by Mel Gussow

LONDON — In Caryl Churchill's vitriolic comedy, "Serious Money," greed, corruption and self-interest share equal billing. Venality is a way of LIFFE (an acronym for the London International Financial Futures Exchange). Money is the key to more money — and to power — and on this boardroom battlefield even sex takes a holiday. In one of the play's more absurd scenes, a banker and a businesswoman try to arrange a tryst and find they do not even have time for a quick lunch date in their tightly scheduled, upwardly mobile lives. So they forget sex and return to the stimulation of profit-making in the City.

The play, which begins with a scene borrowed from "The Volunteers, or the Stock Jobbers," a 1692 romp by Thomas Shadwell, is a kind of neo-Restoration comedy of ill manners and strangled morality. For the satirists it offers a crash course in Euro-economics. In London, "Serious Money" has tapped a responsive chord with both the playwright's traditional admirers and those whom she is subjecting to ridicule.

Whether "Serious Money" will repeat its London success when it opens Dec. 3 at the Public Theater is a matter of conjecture. The very Englishness of the play may act against it, as may the stock-market specificity of the locale, characters and jargon. One thing is certain: With the crisis on Wall Street, the play could not be timelier.

"Serious Money" ends with the re-election of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the cynical prediction, in song, of "five more glorious years." After Black Monday on Wall Street, the author changed only one line; there is now a reference to prices falling "in the crash."

In America, the interest in Churchill has been whetted by her last three plays to arrive here — "Cloud Nine," "Top Girls" and "Fen." The three plays are widely divergent. In "Cloud Nine" (1981) Churchill mocks the cuckoo land of English colonialism at the same time that she explores the bizarre by ways of sexual role-playing. "Top Girls" (1982) describes the hollowiness of the modern career woman who, in her climb, emulates the men who have repressed her. "Fen" (1983) is an embittered slice of life depicting the desperation and suppressed passions of women forced to become slaves to the land and to the men in their lives.

W HAT they have in common is a fierce sense of fair play, a fervid social consciousness that caters to no special interest. Though socialism and feminism are of primary concern to the author, she is neither a polemicist nor a proselytizer. In fact, one of the ironies of "Top Girls" is that none of the heroines is really heroic, least of all the career woman at the center. In her plays, Churchill is striking at deeper issues, such as the corruptive power of ownership and a collective view of history that breaks through barriers of time, class and gender.

Churchill, 49, has been writing plays for almost 30 years. But, beginning with "Cloud Nine," she has been consolidating her position as one of the most original and daring of contemporary playwrights. Her work offers a defiant answer to anyone who thinks that women writers can be pigeonholed. Churchill is as strong-willed and as earthy as any of her male colleagues and more willing than



Caryl Churchill with her latest play.

many of them to challenge theatrical tradition. This, combined with her dazzling sense of theatricality, has moved her into the front ranks of her profession.

"She's a dramatist whose moment has come," says Max Stafford-Clark, artistic director of the Royal Court Theatre in London. He directed "Top Girls" and "Serious Money" in America and England in an exchange program between the Royal Court and the Public Theater. "Caryl is coming to terms with Thatcher's effect on women, on people who make money and on the poor. She's constantly exploring and commenting on events as they happen."

Just as her work has its contradictions, Churchill is herself a paradox. Her plays are outrageous, even scandalous and the language, as in "Serious Money," can be scabrous. The playwright, however, is no wild-eyed weird sister, but a genteel woman with a kind of regal reserve. The British director William Gaskill thinks she has a "classic English beauty" — with her graying hair and high cheekbones. Married to a lawyer and the mother of three sons (they are 24, 22 and 17), she has a close circle of friends. Outside of that circle, she is aggressively shy.

One Saturday afternoon last summer, when she and I were having tea in a West End café, she gradually became somewhat revealing. She said that, in her work, she was interested in "power, powerlessness and exploitation; people's longings, obsessions and dreams." I asked her what her obsessions were. After a long pause, she said in a muted voice: "I don't feel consumed with them," but admitted to having "passionate days." That day, for example, before we met, she had spent hours playing a single Bach fugue over and over on the piano, trying to analyze and understand its structure.

With that story tantalizingly in the air, she suddenly announced that it was 5 o'clock and she had to leave in order to look in on "Serious Money" at the late afternoon matinee. Wanting to prolong the talk, I suggested that I might accompany her and watch the show with her from backstage. She was hor-

rified at the idea. "I wouldn't take the responsibility for bringing someone backstage," she said, and then added politely but firmly that she had really talked enough. Momentarily sympathizing with the problems of the interviewer, she said, "I know you want the whole iceberg, not just the tip of it," and suggested, "You could make this article about my dislike of interviews." Then she made a wish: "I want to be either Homer or Anon, one of those people no one says anything about." With the barest glimmer of a smile, Anon rushed off to her hit show.

In her case, withdrawal comes with the territory. The more people want, the less she is prepared to surrender. Earlier in her career, she did sit for questioning, even, on occasion, permitting outsiders to penetrate her home — now as then in the middle-class Islington section of London. Those visits ceased after one reporter was rash enough to mention that there were dirty dishes in her sink. "I don't like having deductions about my life and character drawn from my house," she explains. "It's bad enough having them drawn from my work."

M ORE and more she has to field requests from academics analyzing her body of work. "Students doing a thesis will come to me and say, 'Did you know there are babies in all your plays?' or 'The plays have an obsession with time.' Her response: "Oh, yes, well, indeed." She adds as proof of her unpredictability, "There's no baby in 'Serious Money.'" (In point of fact, there are babies in most of her plays — and the works are obsessed with time.)

Although Churchill thrives in a collaborative form of theater, she is, in other respects, a loner. One close friend provides a clue to her behavior: "She's gone through enormous emotional upheaval, out of which the writing comes. I think she tends to get deeply depressed when she's not working. Her life would be enormously stunted without the theater." In her, there would appear to be a dichotomy between family obligations and a

desire for adventure. To a great extent, she finds that adventure in her work, which as much as anything transports her to Cloud Nine. In criticism, one might say that her work is overly intellectual, that it suppresses her emotions and conceals her own point of view.

This sense of propriety, of conforming to expectations, apparently took root early in her childhood. She is the only child of Robert Churchill, who for many years was a cartoonist for the London Daily Mail and other publications. Her mother was formerly a fashion model. Though the playwright has frequently been quoted as saying she was "infinitely, distantly" related to Sir Winston Churchill, she says she has no proof of such a relationship. Had Sir Winston met his namesake, he might have pigeonholed her, along with Russia, as "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma."

Churchill expressed her interest in theater very early. By the time she was 4, she was making up pantomimes and staging them for the amusement of her parents. She grew up in Montreal, returning to London in the late 1950s in order to study English at Oxford University, where her plays were given student productions. Just out of university, she married David Harter, a promising young lawyer. While keeping house and bringing up the children, she continued to write plays, writing out of whatever domestic calm she could find.

For many years, her creative time was determined by the children's school hours. Necessarily, the plays were short. Later, she characterized this work as "depressed plays about depression."

Clarifying that quote, she says, "I was fed up with the situation I found myself in in the 1960s. I didn't like being a barrister's wife and going out to dinner with other professional people and dealing with middle-class life. It seemed claustrophobic. Having started out with undefined idealistic assumptions about the kind of life we could live, we had drifted into something quite conventional and middle class and boring. By the mid-'60s, I had this gloomy feeling that when the revolution came I would be swept away."

At the same time, her husband had become dissatisfied with his role as a barrister. He began giving free legal advice in a local legal center. Together they chose a life of genteel poverty and of limited professional aspiration, all of which seemed appropriate to their sense of social responsibility. She began doing research on bad housing conditions, and from that evolved "Owners" in 1972, her first full-length play to be done in London. At its center was an acquisitive landlady, a strong woman as anti-heroine, foreshadowing similar characters in "Top Girls" and other works.

"Owners" was followed by several productions created within an ensemble — at the Joint Stock company and the Monstrous Regiment, a women's theater group — a giant step away from writing short plays at her kitchen table. The Joint Stock method brought the actors, directors and playwright together in a collaborative process. A specific subject would be chosen and, over a period of several weeks, the participants would do field research, bringing their findings back into the workshop. Then the playwright would go off and spend several months writing a play.

Though at first she was self-conscious about such public affiliation, Churchill soon found herself highly stimulated. The first of her plays to emerge from this process was the

1976 "Light Shining in Buckinghamshire," a complex historical epic about the thwarted English revolution of the 17th century. Three years later, the Joint Stock principle was applied to British colonialism. The result, "Cloud Nine," later directed in the United States by Tommy Tune, represented a breakthrough for her.

The playwright has repeatedly returned to the collaborative method, although she also continued to write plays without benefit of ensemble research. One such play, "Top Girls," came out of her own desire to write about women at work. "I thought of calling the play 'Heroines,'" she says, "but I was afraid that one wouldn't see the irony of calling it 'Top Girls.'"

With "Fen," she was once more at work with Joint Stock, on location interviewing farm workers in the marshy fen country north of London. Though "Fen" and "Serious Money" are totally divergent in setting, style and content, each began as a socio-anthropological study of a way of life, of a tribe that was totally alien to the author before she began the project.

"Serious Money" started with Max Stafford-Clark, who thought that, as a change of pace, the Royal Court should "do a play about rich people instead of one about poor people." Eight actors, the director and Churchill, all of them novices in the financial world, plunged into the business of the city. But she was immediately captivated by the energy on the Royal Exchange, and was soon the adrenalin of trading to the relation of performance. The timing of the project was fortuitous. A month after work began, the so-called Big Bang arrived and the stock market was deregulated. Scandals broke out, including the Guinness affair, in which the beer company, in a takeover maneuver, sought to manipulate the value of its stock. Such events furnished the play with intrigue as well as immediacy.

"Cloud Nine" brought the playwright her first steady income. "Serious Money" may bring Churchill her first serious money. If so, indications are that it will not substantially alter her way of life. The relative lateness of her arrival made her feel that she was 10 years behind her playwrighting contemporaries (such as David Hare and Howard Brenton), but it did not arouse her competitiveness. She has always gone her own way as an artist, even as her work entered the mainstream.

She admits, however, to periods of doubt and discouragement. "I have long spells when I wonder why I am in the theater — that's when I'm not writing a play. I also have occasional spells when I think I'd rather write other things — when I see bad productions of my plays. Equally, the attraction of theater is that plays are not the same every time. They can be done differently by different people and that makes it more exciting. The reason for being in the theater is the pleasure of the medium itself. A painter likes paint; I like working with actors."

Initially she was drawn to theater by the idea of its "density and compression," and she has had no reason to change that perception. "I thought of plays as poetry and novels as prose," she says. "I thought Sophocles and Shakespeare were better than Dickens and Jane Austen. It was the greater thing to do; it was more exciting. That's why I did it, and probably why I still do it."

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Forest Whitaker.

Parker

Continued from page 7

heard. The soundtrack will be released as an album. Niehaus played alto saxophone with Stan Kenton and taught Whitaker how to fake it visually. He has known Eastwood since many days in Fort Ord, California. "Clint was the bartender and bouncer in a non-commercialized officers club where I played. He's also a pretty fair piano player. We talked about jazz all the time."

Red Rodney, who plays himself on the soundtrack and was also a consultant, says that Eastwood once told him on the set that "I can't believe I'm in the same room with all you guys. Imagine — a big star saying that. He's made it clear to everyone that he wants authenticity, he doesn't want anyone's 'Billie Holiday Story' fiasco. At the beginning I saw that certain things were not right and finally I got up the nerve to tell Clint about them. The script had us looking like junkies with horns and tails. But we didn't want to be junkies. At the beginning, sure, we may have thought it was the hip thing to do, but after a very short while it became a 24-karat horror. Then the dialogue had us all cursing. Bird was a courtly man, he never cursed. Clint took notes and made changes."

"I saw how the Warner Brothers executives were with Clint," Rodney went on. "He's made them hundreds of millions of dollars and if he says jump, they're going to ask how high. Clint Eastwood making this film gives jazz currency. He's putting his money as well as his name in it. People are going to say, well, if he likes it, it must have something."

"Years ago jazz was used in films to represent some sort of negative energy," Eastwood says. "But I hear happy energy coming from Bird. Of course it's not really a film with what you could call a happy end, but he's been a big influence on me ever since I first heard him when I was 15 in Oakland."

"Somebody like Duke Ellington had as much impact but somehow the mystique grew around Bird. Like with Bix [Beiderbecke], maybe dying young had something to do with it. Bird was a genius who couldn't quite adjust to normal society. He was a dramatic major figure but never capitalized on it. Ellington took his talent to fruition, he became a leader and it was his sound and only he could make it. Bird just let everybody else imitate him. He could not seem to bring all his brilliance together. He burned out. The mystique lingers today. Bird was a one-of-a-kind guy."

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VIENNA: ●Albertina (tel: 534.83). — To Dec. 6: Pablo Picasso lithographs and linocuts 1945-1963, from the collection of the Albertina.

ENGLAND

LONDON: ●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). — To Feb. 7: The Edwardian Era: British art and society under the reign of Edward VII (1901-1910) examined in over 700 exhibits including painting and sculpture, examples of the technology of the period, political posters, cinema and photo-journalism. ●Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08). — To Jan. 10: Diego Rivera: a retrospective of the Mexican painter's work includes murals, drawings and cubist car works. ●National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556. 89.21). — To Jan. 10: Portraits of European royalty by German-born painter Franz Xaver Winterhalter (1805-1873): 80 works from collections worldwide. ●Imperial War Museum (tel: 735.89.22). — To Jan. 17: An exhibition of 58 Soviet posters from 1917-1945, in conjunction with the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. ●Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). — To Mar. 6: Age of Chivalry: Art in Plantagenet England 1200-1400. The largest exhibition ever held of English Gothic art: 600 works, including royal jewels, illuminated manuscripts, embroideries, and stained glass. ●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). — To Jan. 3: Manners and Morals — Hogarth and British Painting 1700-1760: 200 works, including more than 30 by Hogarth and early works by Gainsborough and Reynolds.

FRANCE

PARIS: ●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). — To Jan. 3: A major retrospective celebrating the centenary of Le Corbusier (1893-1965), with over 350 drawings, 60 models, 300 photographs and diverse art works by the architect. — To Jan. 11: Lucio Fontana: Sculpture, ceramics and drawings are among 150 works from 1926-1968. ●FNAC Etoile. — To Jan. 9: Regards croisés: Black and white photographs by Charley G. Cupic. ●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10). — To Jan. 4: A Fraagonard retrospective comprising 350 works — paintings, drawings and engravings — organized in collaboration with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. — To Feb. 15: Treasures of Celtic Princes: objects from 20 of the best known Celtic burial sites excavated since 1950 in many parts of western Europe. ●Musée de la Mode et du Costume (tel: 47.20.85.23). — To Jan. 10: The recent acquisitions of the museum: includes examples of costume from the 18th century to the 1980s. ●Musée Guimet (tel: 47.23.61.65). — To Feb. 15: 40 examples of Chinese ceramics ranging in date from the 4th century B.C. to the 17th century.

GERMANY

BERLIN: ●Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.60). — To Jan. 3: Alberto Giacometti: a retrospective comprising 110 sculptures, 200 drawings and 40 paintings. ●COLOGNE: ●Wallraf-Richartz-Museum (tel: 2.21.23.79). — To Jan. 10: Triumph and Death of Heroes: history painting with other graphic works, from Rubens to Manet; over 150 works from collections in Europe and abroad. ●DUSSELDORF: ●Kunstmuseum (tel: 899.24.60). — To Jan. 10: A London School: 67 works by 19th-century figurative artists, Francis Bacon, Michael Andrews, Frank Auerbach.

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

ITALY

FLORENCE: ●Palazzo Castellani (tel: 293.493). — To Jan. 9, 1988: The Age of Galileo: The Golden Age of Science in Tuscany, illustrates scientific developments centered around the lifetime of Galileo (1564-1642). ●MILAN: ●Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13). — To Jan. 11: A selection of 65 18th century Italian landscape paintings from private Italian collections includes works by Canaletto, Francesco Guardi, Ricciardelli, Bernardo Bellotto, Marco Ricci.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM: ●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21). — To Jan. 3: Dutch Masters of Landscape: a retrospective of 17th c. Dutch landscape painting, with

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Lucian Freud, R.B. Kitaj and Leon Kossoff. ●HILDESHEIM: ●Roemer- und Pelizaeus Museum (tel: 1.59.79). — To Nov. 29: Egypt's Rise to World Power: 300 archaeological treasures from the first 150 years of the New Kingdom (1550-1400 B.C.), including many pieces loaned by other museums. ●MUNICH: ●Haus der Kunst (tel: 22.26.51). — To Jan. 3: Sculpture from the GDR: 130 sculptures and 60 paintings of sculptures by 51 East German artists from the past 40 years. ●Staatsgalerie moderner Kunst (tel: 23.80.50). — To Jan. 31: The Blue Rider movement illustrated by the drawings and correspondence of painter Franz Marc and the poet Else Lasker-Schüler.

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nearby 100 paintings from 30 European and 20 American museums, by van Goyen, van Ruyssdael, Rembrandt, Albert Cuyp and Meindert Hobbema. (A parallel exhibition of 17th c. Dutch landscape drawings from the Rijksmuseum's collection is also on view). ●HERTOGENBOSCH: ●Noordbrabant Museum (tel: 13.38.34). — To Jan. 10: Van Gogh in Brabant, features 45 paintings and 55 drawings from private collections in Europe and the U.S. and focuses on Van Gogh's work 1881-1885 in his native land.

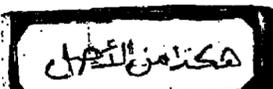
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DOONESBURY AND THEN THE TRUCK RUNS OUT OF SANDWICHES, JUST AS IT RAINS MY TURN! I TELL YA, I CANNOT GET A BREAK IN THIS TOWN, NO MATTER HOW HARD I TRY! YOU KNOW YOU'RE NICE TO LISTEN TO ALL THIS DUCKS, BELIEVE IT OR NOT, A LOT OF PEOPLE COULDN'T CARE LESS ABOUT AN OLD LADY'S PROBLEMS. YEAH? WELL, I GOT NEWS FOR YOU, ALICE. WHAT'S THAT, DUCKS? I'M ONE OF 'EM! YOU CAN GIVE IT A REST, DUCKS. THE SHIRMS HAVE ALL GONE AWAY.



WEEKEND

Assessing Feltsman as Pianist

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — What if, before Alexander Solzhenitsyn arrived in this country in 1976, all we knew of his work was one chapter of "The Gulag Archipelago." Imagine the curiosity, the aura of mystery, the political speculation, the cultural glamour that would have surrounded the publication on these shores of the entire, all but legendary, book. That improbable scenario is not quite a parallel to Vladimir Feltsman's recent debut recital at Carnegie Hall, but resemblances may be discerned. After winning a couple of international competitions as a teen-ager, the Soviet pianist began what promised to be a major career, only to have it cut short in 1979 when he applied for an emigration visa. The Soviets declared him, in effect, a non-pianist and banned his recordings. One tantalizing record of Chopin Preludes did slip through, but that, following the law of scarcity and value, simply aroused more public interest in the Feltsman drama.



At Carnegie Hall.

THOUGH in the hierarchy of Soviet-reared pianists Feltsman may not measure up to Sviatoslav Richter or Emil Gilels and cannot really profit from such comparisons, attainment of the next rung down does appear quite possible. There is some irony in the realization that Feltsman may be a more sophisticated musician than either of those titans were at the time of their American debuts. The 1950s vintage of Soviet musicians, having been isolated during decades of war and Cold War, tended to be more innocent of modern scholarship and doggedly unadventurous in choosing repertory. Rather than trying to equate Feltsman with such icons, we should measure him against a later generation of Soviet virtuosos. He might turn out to be this decade's Vladimir Ashkenazy. Even that level, of course, is one not many pianists can think about, let alone reach.

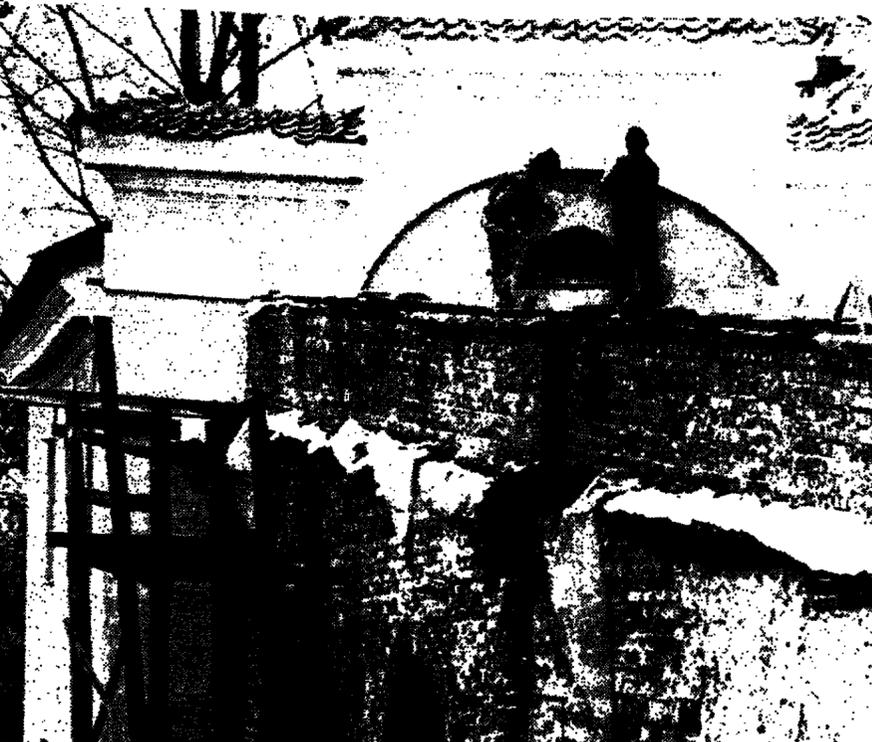
took their place in a robust tradition that extends back at least to the Russian Revolution and its aftermath, when artists by the thousands left for the West, including some with names such as Rachmaninoff, Balanchine, Stravinsky and Horowitz. No culture can afford to be so persistently generous in training and then giving away talent without risking eventual artistic anemia. The Soviet Union is not proving otherwise. The United States and to some extent other Western countries have been more than happy to accept these transfusions of talent, one such being Vladimir Feltsman, at the moment a resident of New Paltz, New York.

son or two and then slip out of general view. Many, if not most, are eventually absorbed into the teaching profession. Probably all, however, remain firmly convinced that they could have had Richter-scale careers if only the publicity cards had been dealt right. In fact, a musician who does not harbor some such feelings, however secretly, should be suspect. Blind ego as a shield against the philistine world seems to be part of the artistic gift.

IN recent years, Soviet policies in respect to Jewish emigration have swung erratically, but a steady flow of musicians to the West has somehow gone on. Although hardly to be compared to the stir caused by Feltsman's eight-year period in coventry and his dramatic release, periodic arrival of displaced musicians has kept the tradition alive. Some, such as the pianist Bella Davidovich or the conductor Seymon Bychkov, quickly carve out prominent places for themselves in America's concert life. Others enjoy a few heady moments of emigre celebrity, play the requisite debut program in New York, tour the community and college circuit for a sea-

In any event, we now have a clearer idea of what Vladimir Feltsman, political hero, can do at the piano and what the future could hold for him. We know, particularly from his easy mastery of three Messiaen pieces and Schumann's "Symphonic Etudes" (including the posthumous variations), that he is a formidable technician. We recognize him as a colorist who can also achieve limpid clarity — that is, one who can get over the keys nimbly, even brilliantly, without sacrificing all beauty of tone. He is not afraid to bring both Biedermeier sentiment and sharply contrasting Chopinesque bravura to a Schubert sonata. And what else? We will find out in good time, when the gloss of political celebrity has worn off somewhat and the purely musical career has had time to flower in our midst.

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Bricklayers from the company work on the Gothic gatehouse at the castle in Pultusk.

Poland's Restoration Team

by John Tagliabue

WARSAW — Bricklayers clambering over spare wooden scaffolds were setting large Gothic-style brick. Nearby, dusty plasterers worked on graceful cornices in the antechamber of a chapel where the earlier magnificent frescoes of four slightly plump, rather stern ladies had emerged. Their restorers concluded they must have been allegorical representations of some of the cardinal virtues. The restoration project in progress was the castle in Pultusk, an oval island town on the Narew River north of Warsaw.

The workers were from Pracownia Konserwacji Zabytkow, a state-run company based in Warsaw that honed its considerable skills resurrecting great works of Polish art and architecture from wartime damage. The company then mastered the art of exporting those skills, illustrating the thesis of its associate director of research, Lech Krzyzanowski, that "people understood there was a possibility to re-create life, to write a victory over death, in symbolic terms."

Poland is still in the tedious process of healing the scars of war inflicted on its architectural and artistic heritage, much of which was burned, ravaged and reduced to rubble between 1939 and 1945. The company, which began its work in 1946, is currently involved in about 400 restoration projects, in Poland and as far away as Cambodia. Some of the structures are restored to their original state; others are adapted for modern use.

PULTUSK, where the castle is under reconstruction, lies on the outer northern stretches of what used to be the territory of the dukes of Mazovia, and served as an outpost against Lithuanian invasions until Poland and Lithuania united in the late 14th century. According to Andrzej Lotysz, who is in charge of the company's scientific and historical documentation, the Swedes later destroyed and then rebuilt it. This town was on the classic route from the west through Warsaw and on to Vilnius, into Lithuania and Moscow. It's the route Napoleon took. Lotysz explained, leading visitors recently across broad expanses of rounded stone in the town square. The restored castle, scheduled for completion next year, will house a 92-bed hotel and a conference center.

The Gothic bricks being used in the renovation came from the company's own kilns near Gdansk. Among its numerous facilities the company also possesses stained-glass ateliers in Torun, a center for restoring or-

gans in Krakow and tapestry workshops in Lodz and Warsaw. The company, whose Polish name translates as Ateliers for the Conservation of Cultural Properties, employs about 9,500 people, 1,100 of them outside Poland.

INDEED the company, which — unusual for a state-run company — is self-financed, can only continue its work in Poland because of its projects abroad. At the moment, 400 workers are dispersed among 10 sites in Riga, the capital of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, restoring wall paintings and rebuilding organs. But the main project there is the transformation of the Baroque church and medieval buildings surrounding the Marshall stables into a modern recording and video production center, including a recording studio in the church building itself.

For the last 10 years, company experts have labored in Augustusburg Palace, near Cologne, West Germany, restoring the magnificent Rococo summer residence of the archbishops of Cologne that the Bonn government uses for state receptions.

Company archaeologists are also working on 15th-century B.C. monuments of Hatshepsut near Luxor, Egypt, and on the remains of a ninth-century city in the deserts of Algeria. In the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh, company experts are restoring immense wall paintings in the central pagoda. Others are repairing medieval temples near Da Nang, in Vietnam.

"We began going overseas in the 1960s, for our Ministry of Foreign Affairs, restoring Polish embassies in Paris and London and New York," Krzyzanowski, an art historian, explained. But the first significant non-Polish contracts came from Munich, when the city was preparing to host the 1972 Olympic Games.

EAST Germany soon followed as a client, and 100 restorers worked from 1979 to 1986 virtually reconstructing the Neue Kammern, graceful 18th-century palaces built in Potsdam's San Souci Park for Frederick II of Prussia. The work involved restoration of the foundations and vaulted cellars, redoing decorative Rococo stucco and restoring hundreds of paneled paintings, fireplaces and pieces of period furniture.

Next came other major West German projects. In Brühl the sumptuous Rococo staircase of Balthasar Neumann was restored, and in Trier the company's experts worked on 16th- and 17th-century altars. The company started out in the ruins and rubble of postwar Warsaw, where a handful

of people prepared designs for the faithful reconstruction of the old city after its destruction by the Germans in World War II, which Poland's postwar leaders resolved should be completely rebuilt, phoenix-like. The crown of that work was the completion in 1984 of the former royal castle after 15 years of work. The company's principal activity is now restoration rather than reconstruction. Acute demand for specialists not only in art history and architecture but also in such disappearing crafts as stucco, gilding and woodwork has led the company to recruit young people from schools and universities and meticulously train them in two-year programs. Work overseas, and the promise of salary and adventure, binds them to the company and the country at a time when Poland's stumbling economy provokes many young people to emigrate.

For the restorers, Krzyzanowski said, "there is an ideological motive, and there is the money. They believe they are working for Polish culture, and not just building the shapes of houses with endless identical patterns and no individuality. They are pursuing the traditional way of the good craftsman."

SOME contracts are political, as was the case when the Polish government pledged assistance to the Communist regimes in Phnom Penh or Hanoi. Then, the lure is not money but adventure. Krzyzanowski explained.

"In Cambodia we have been restoring wall paintings in the pagoda of Phnom Penh for three years," he said. "The income is close to none, but this is high adventure for a young Polish restorer from Krakow."

Even as the monuments are restored, however, they face a new, more insidious threat: pollutants in the environment.

"When we restored the Old Town of Warsaw and opened it in 1953, it was only 20 years before the quality of the roof, of the water pipes, of the stone, was so poor that further restoration was necessary," Krzyzanowski said. "Salts are forming in the cement, in the chalk, even in the pieces of stone from the quarry."

"Vitruvius writes that you should leave freshly quarried stones in open spaces, to let them breathe, before using them in construction," he went on, referring to the ancient Roman architect. "But today that means that poisons enter the stone, and you are building into your structures stones that are not of good quality."

"We do not realize the scale of the trouble," he said.

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Opera Continued from page 7



Martine Dupuy, Maurizio Frusoni in "Norma."

decade old, was a turning point in the history of Gershwin's work, the first to really present it in its complete operatic context. When last seen in Paris it was in the cavernous Palais des Congrès, grotesquely amplified, but still made a good effect. Now in the Théâtre Musical de Paris-Châtelet (through Dec. 13), Jack O'Brien's staging and Douglas Schmidt's scenery seem more crowded, but it still works well. Breaking the three acts into two makes for a long sit before the intermission, making the occasional longer more noticeable. Not everybody has yet been convinced about "Porgy's" viability as an opera, even though it has been consecrated in some real operatic temples. Those who saw the Metropolitan's 10-ton production tended to think it really was a bit much. Those who saw Glyndebourne's

gem of a production came away convinced that a masterpiece had finally been revealed. The present Houston effort is a decent road show, but maybe one that could stand temporary retirement or polishing up.

Michael Smurr's high baritone was impressive, although his Porgy seemed a tad sophisticated. Henryetta Davis's volatile Bess, Ivan Thomas's burly and burly-voiced Crown, and Patricia Miller's Serena (all alternating in the roles with other singers) were fine, as were Larry Marshall's virtuoso Sportin' Life and a trio of virtuoso turns from the Strawberry Woman, Peter the Honey Man and the Crab Man (Denise Woods, Mervin Wallace, Cornelius White). But this show was never moving when it should have been, and there is probably not much point in holding the perfunctory playing against the occupants of the pit, which was occupied, so help me, by the Polish Radio-Television Symphony.

ONE might think that Bellini and his "Norma" unambiguously belong in the mainstream of the early 19th-century Italian Romantic-canto tradition, but that would mean not to reckon with the contemporary Italian composer Luigi Nono, who expresses some startling opinions, sultry but fascinating, in the program notes. In short, Nono rages against everyone from publishers to Maria Callas for what he sees as a scandalous ignorance of the bulk of Bellini's music and misunderstanding of how to perform it. He sees Bellini, the Sicilian, as

being the inheritor of all the theatrical, aesthetic and religious currents that passed through his native island, with a different sense of space and time from his northern Italian contemporaries.

It makes arresting reading, but it is unlikely to soon change opera house practice. Even in standard terms, and despite the presence of excellent singers, this was a "Norma" that lacked the musical-dramatic fire to get it off the ground. Pier Luigi Pizzi's sets, with a sacred tree as a symbolic centerpiece and abstract sliding panels to achieve scene changes, were perfunctory, as was his movement of the singers.

The Bulgarian soprano Ghena Dimitrova (stepping in for an indisposed Rosalind Plovghit) has one of the most powerful voices to be found anywhere, particularly strong in the middle and short on top, and a bland temperament. It would be almost true to say that she had the temperament but not the vocal repose for Norma's opening scene, and the vocal strength but not the temperamental fire for the final scene. Martine Dupuy, the outstanding young French mezzo, distinguished herself as Adalgisa, as did Dimitri Kavrakos, the sonorous Orovoso, while Maurizio Frusoni tenorized stately but made a faceless Roman proconsul. But nothing happened to bring this together into a coherent music drama, certainly not Maximiano Valdes's routine conducting.

"Norma" continues at the Paris Opéra Nov. 30, Dec. 3, 5, 8 and 11. "Maria de Buenos Aires" moves to the opera house in Montpellier, France, Nov. 28, 29 and 30.

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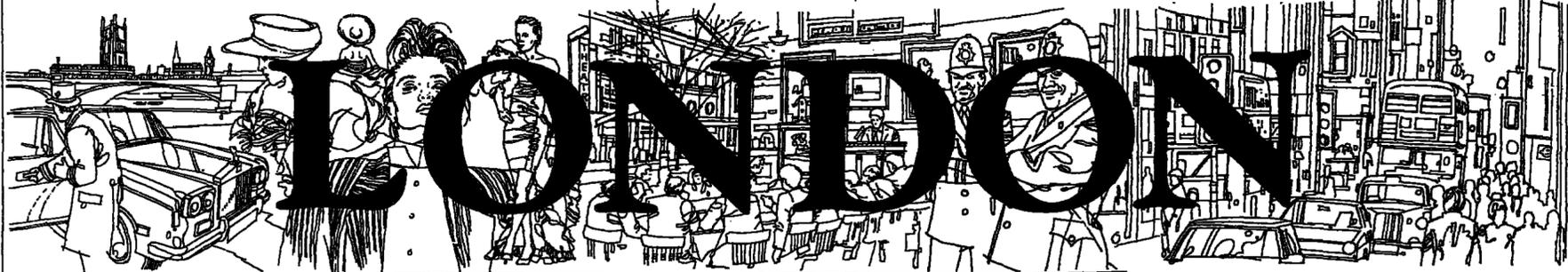
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LONDON

NEW DEVELOPMENTS - PART II

Docklands - The Tide is still High

Although a spate of new property developments is coming on stream in London's regenerated Docklands, there is no sign yet of a glut on the market. And there seems no end to the number of executives keen to live in a Thames-side apartment on the fringes of the City financial centres.

The recent fluctuations of the Stock Market seem to be acting not as a brake on home sales but, rather, as a stimulus, attracting investors from risky equity paper to the reassurance of tangible bricks and mortar. That is the view of one of the major developers in the area, Ideal Homes and its sister company, Trafalgar House Residential, based on their experience with their flagship project Tower Bridge Wharf.

Offering views of the famous Tower Bridge and immediately adjacent to the tourist attraction and leisure centre of St Katharine's Dock, it is just a few minutes' walk from the City, and the second phase of the development has recently been put on the market, including 34 apartments. Sales at this prestigious, river-side development have been brisk even though prices range up to £1.5 million for the penthouse. For the more

modest pocket, prices start at around £180,000 for a one-bedroom apartment. Quite apart from the location and specification of Tower Bridge Wharf itself, buyers will soon benefit from the development of nearby Tobacco Dock, set to become a new Covent Garden leisure piazza, and they will enjoy a river-side living style the envy of many long-distance commuters.

House Residential managing director Jonathan Spencer: "The unique circumstances of London Docklands are creating a special market for the properties at Tower Bridge Wharf. There are investors buying for the opportunities of rental income and capital appreciation; individuals seeking a home convenient for

the City; and companies providing apartments for the use of their senior executives."

Across the river, the same developers are working on Norway Dock, an imaginative 6.5 acre "village" featuring large villa-style properties constructed on pontoons in a man-made lake. This unique project, currently at an early stage, is already arousing wide interest because of its innovative design, and will eventually comprise 174 homes, including two-bedroom flats, one-, two-, three- and four-bedroom homes in townhouse, terraced and semi-detached styles.

Another Roger Malcolm development in Docklands, Clippers Quay, is now in its final phase. Built around the focal point of the historic graving dock, once home of the Cutty Sark and a host of the clipper ships, Clippers Quay has been transformed into a superb marina-style scheme with high quality houses, flats and maisonettes. All have delightful views over the open water of the West India Docks and immediate access to sail-

ing, water skiing and windsurfing. The new Docklands' Light Railway station is three minutes' walk away and just a 12-minute ride to the City.

A new project by Kentish Property Group, creators of Watermint Quay and Cascades, is Burrell's Wharf, where Brunel's Great Eastern was built over 100 years ago. Designed by award-winning architects Jestico & Whiles, Burrell's Wharf will comprise 12 buildings, both new and conversions of listed buildings, to create a unique Isle of Dogs development of 310 apartments, with shops, studios, business accommodation and extensive leisure facilities. Sole agents Alan Selby & Partners is handling sales with prices starting at £111,000 for a studio. First apartments will be ready for occupation in autumn, 1988.

Water always lends magical appeal to property, and a sail upriver from Docklands reveals project after project that has enjoyed signal success. Beyond the pioneering Crown Reach is River Lodge, a unique development overlooking the river by Dolphin Square. Prices of the eight balconied units start at £525,000 but this has proved no deterrence to sales: Beauchamp Estates has sold seven in a flash.

Next stop is the renowned Chelsea Harbour where sales by Savills and Hamptons & Sons - of the first £750,000 houses are proceeding, appropriately at a rate of knots. Same goes for Thames Reach, which boasts super flats and five penthouses with double-height reception rooms with huge windows looking over the river to the playing fields of Barnes. Savills and John England & Partners are now selling the two remaining flats and a showflat penthouse complete with contents at £685,000.

Just a couple of hundred yards upstream by Hammer-smith Bridge is Chancellors Wharf, the £10-million scheme designed by leading architects D.Y. Davies for Darcon Properties. Released this month through Marsh & Parsons, it consists of eight townhouses and 32 luxury flats due for completion next spring.

The five-storey houses with three-four bedrooms and three bathrooms have dramatic brick-clad elevations, slightly nautical in appearance, with large porthole windows to the terrace rooms on the top floor. Each unit has a large private garage on the lower ground floor, balconies on the upper ground floors and first floors, and a roof garden facing south-west. House prices range from £325,000 to £350,000. Two-room flats start at £128,000 while five-roomed units fetch from £260,000.

Investments. Now the remaining five - two two-bedders, three three-bedders - and the mews houses have been completed. Fully interior designed, they are for sale through Savills at £255,000-£425,000 for a 96-year lease.

Alec Snobel

Doc Lands - A Sleeper Wakes Up

Considering its location between one of the world's greatest shopping thoroughfares (Oxford Street) and, arguably, Britain's most prestigious residences in St John's Wood and Regent's Park, it is surprising that Marylebone has been something of a sleeper in London's great property boom.

Certainly, the status of the leading estates there such as Portman, the Crown Commissioners and Howard de Walden - which includes the renowned Harley Street medical village now known as "Doc lands" - is no less than that of Belgravia, Knightsbridge and Mayfair, yet the prices are at an enormous discount.

One explanation is that it is considered to be a somewhat commercial area; post-war office shortages were relieved by the requisition of several million sq ft of residential accommodation from the Grosvenor/BP estate there and allocated for office use under emergency powers granted by the government. However, these leases are due to expire in 1990, and large blocks of office suites will revert to prime residential accommodation. Many improvements and

has total security with audio-visual entry-phone system connected to both the porter's console and the main entrance door. Conveniently situated within easy reach of the capital's finest hotels, restaurants and shopping facilities, the block is just a few yards from Oxford Street and Harley Street. Both Bond Street and Oxford Circus underground stations are close at hand.

Looking ahead to 1988 - and therefore providing an opportunity to buy off-plan now and make a substantial capital gain - Prudential Property Services is offering six refurbished two-bedroom flats at Chalfont Court, Upper Baker Street. It is a chic block of mansion flats built around 1913 on the site of a house formerly owned and occupied by the Regency actress Sarah Siddons. Designed by Charles W. Clark, the entrance hall retains two of the original stained glass windows from Mrs Siddons' house. Prices for the units range from £105,000 to £155,000.

The one London location climbing the price ladder as fast as Marylebone is Bayswater, following the Whiteley's re-development in Queensway. Ace scheme there is Cleveland Court in Leinster Gardens. With 18 spacious apartments and five penthouses at prices from £126,500 for one bedroom to £310,000 for three, the development is a keen buy (through Keith Cardale Groves) considering its fine elevations, proximity to Hyde Park, space-age kitchens and bathrooms and Fort Knox calibre security. A new development now nearing completion is Hurlingham Square, the award-winning £14 million estate by Barratt. Fifty four-bedroom, three bathroom townhouses with gardens have been erected around a landscaped square in Fulham. At from £285,000, only five remain.

While Fulham has Yuppie appeal, Mayfair retains unassailable status, and No 8 Grosvenor Square represents the most rarefied peak. Previously occupied by Lords Townshend, Bolingbroke, Amherst and Cunliffe and the first American Ambassador to Britain John Quincy Adams, it is an imposing and elegant Georgian house dating back to 1729, and originally built for James, Earl of Northampton at the time the Grosvenor Estate was being developed. At the end of the eighteenth century, the house was extended and redecorated in the neoclassical Adam style of which examples survive in some rooms on the ground and first floors. Particular features include a central 40 ft grand gallery and staircase, ballroom and Italianate courtyard, marble entrance hall and six-passenger lift.

It stands halfway between the US Embassy and Claridges Hotel within a few minutes walk of Bond Street, Berkeley Square, Park Lane and Hyde Park; the financial and business centres in the City are easily accessible. With nearly 10,000 sq ft of space on four floors with basement and annex, it would be ideally suited as an important private residence, for diplomatic use, to house an art collection or as headquarters of a major corporation. Sotheby's International Realty offer a 35-year lease.

Equally impressive in elevations is a pair of fine stucco-

fronted Victorian houses at 23/24 Stanhope Gardens, Queensgate. These have been converted to 15 apartments with two adjacent mews houses by the Residential Holdings, renowned for the quality of its refurbishments. Ten of the apartments sold promptly, mainly as rental

investments. Now the remaining five - two two-bedders, three three-bedders - and the mews houses have been completed. Fully interior designed, they are for sale through Savills at £255,000-£425,000 for a 96-year lease.

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Corporate Ethics Codes Can Lack Punitive Punch

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

ACCORDING to a Conference Board survey, many corporate ethics codes are more about looking good to the outside world and providing messages to employees on how they should treat each other, their suppliers and their clients than about punishing executives for errant behavior.

The majority of senior managers interviewed by the Conference Board said they believed that codes of ethics had only a limited ability to deter bad behavior.

'Codes can't deter willful misconduct and are not intended to.'

The report surveyed codes of 252 U.S. companies and 48 French, Swiss, Belgian and British companies.

'Most codes introduced recently don't have sanctions,' Mr. Berenstein said, 'which suggests to me that codes are not the primary means of ensuring ethical conduct.'

A recent survey conducted by Washington State University found that the percentage of managers involved in illegal or inappropriate activities is the same in companies with codes as in companies without them.

BRITISH companies, according to a study by the Institute of Business Ethics in London, have always preferred the "we are socially responsible" type of code to those with specific "don'ts" typical of some U.S. companies.

Many U.S. companies that have punitive codes introduced them after being caught up in a public scandal or as a result of new legislation.

General Dynamics Corp., the U.S. government's largest defense contractor, which was the target of several government investigations, was instructed by the Defense Department in 1985 to enforce a code of ethics, with mandatory sanctions for violations.

The company now has a 20-page booklet, 40 ethics program directors and a corporate ethics program director who reports directly to the chief executive officer.

Management experts do not expect most European companies to follow that approach, citing differences in corporate culture.

Kampo Has Loss In Bonds

Holdings Decline 300 Billion Yen In Foreign Issues

TOKYO — Japan's postal insurance system, Kampo, had losses of more than 300 billion yen on its foreign bond investments in the year ending March 1987 because of the sharp rise in the yen, officials at the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications said Thursday.

'We did suffer from currency losses,' said Yoshinori Sakota of the post office life insurance bureau of the ministry.

A Board of Audit report prepared for parliament showed appraised losses of 302.6 billion yen at the end of 1986-87, against 188.9 billion a year earlier.

Mr. Sakota said, "We thought 14 to 18 percent yield at the time would outweigh Japanese bonds in yield even taking potential currency losses into account.

U.S. dollar bonds and Canadian dollar bonds accounted for roughly 60 percent of all Kampo foreign bond investment in the period.

'We lost 300 billion yen compared with assets of 32 trillion yen, whereas life insurers lost 2 billion yen against 65 trillion,' Mr. Sakota said.

He said Kampo had started to diversify buying issues denominated in European currency units, "while we are not fascinated by U.S. Treasury bonds right now."

Dow Chemical Cultivates a New Openness

Change in Image Reflects Focus On Consumers

By Claudia H. Deutsch

MIDLAND, Michigan — Turn the clock back 25 years or thereabouts, Dow Chemical Co. is making napalm — jellied gasoline that kills in a particularly painful way — for use in Vietnam, and American students are chasing Dow recruiters off campus.

Fast-forward a few more years. The Environmental Protection Agency wants to ban the herbicide 2,4,5-T. The product is just a minuscule contributor to Dow's sales and profits.

Herbert H. Dow, the rugged individualist who founded Dow 90 years ago, would surely wince. But then again, there is a lot about Dow that might shock him.

'We had been a proud group who felt that people who knew nothing were telling us what to do,' said Keith R. McKennon, president of Dow Chemical USA.

'It took us a long time to realize that regulators, legislators, even environmentalists had a right to ask questions.'



Past and present: A 1967 demonstration protesting recruiting by Dow at the University of California at Berkeley, and the 1987 company slogan aimed at changing the old image.

'It took us a long time to realize that regulators, legislators, even environmentalists had a right to ask questions.'

— Keith R. McKennon, President of Dow Chemical USA

For reasons that are probably based as much on the company's push into consumer products as on any new spirit of enlightenment, Mr. Orefice has led Dow into an unprecedented period of openness and cooperation.

Mr. Popoff plans to reinstate them. And where Mr. Orefice can still get worked up about the "lies" he says have been told about Dow, Mr. Popoff is more philosophical.

'I think we have a fair amount of work to do in terms of the way we are viewed,' he said.

To understand Dow's new emphasis on wooing public opinion, one first has to trace the many turnabouts the company has undergone in the recent past.

Battle In Italian Group

Ferruzzi Seeks To Oust Chief Of Montedison

RAVENNA, Italy — Gruppo Ferruzzi, the big agribusiness concern, said Thursday that it would seek to oust the president of Montedison SpA, the chemicals and energy group, and put Ferruzzi's chairman in his place.

Ferruzzi said it would nominate Raul Gardini, its chairman, to replace Mario Schimberni at a Montedison board meeting on Dec. 4.

Ferruzzi holds the largest single stake in Montedison, about 40 percent. Mr. Gardini is vice president of the Milan-based Montedison.

Analysts and press reports said Ferruzzi was unhappy with the management of Montedison, which has a high level of debt, over recent acquisitions.

Ferruzzi said it had "evaluated the objective need to assume a more direct responsibility in the management of Montedison."

The newspaper La Repubblica said Mr. Gardini had opposed two recent large acquisitions by Montedison, including the purchase of an additional large stake in Himont Inc., an American polypropylene company, for about \$1.5 billion.

Anglo American to Offer Shares to Black Workers

By William Claiborne

JOHANNESBURG — Anglo American Corp., South Africa's largest mining and industrial conglomerate, announced plans Thursday to offer more than 250,000 of its shares — mostly blacks — paid-up shares in the corporation.

The approximately 70 companies in the Anglo American chain have been asked to offer another 250,000 qualifying employees paid-up shares, the number of which will be determined by the individual companies.

Employee shares will be held in trust for four years, allowing the shareholders to vote in letters to the trustees. Then, employees can take possession of the shares, sell them or leave them in the trust.

The De Beers plan calls for 10 shares to be given to each of 20,000 employees, or 200,000 shares.

With \$12.4 billion in assets and earnings last year of \$735 million, Anglo American accounts for 60 percent of the equity on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Gavin W.H. Reilly, said at a news conference Thursday in Johannesburg that the employee shareholder plan initially would provide five paid-up shares to each of the corporation's 2,600 headquarters employees with at least two years' service, for a total of 13,000 shares.

The black National Union of Mineworkers, underlining the rift that exists in South Africa between white capital and black labor, immediately rejected the proposals as a "maneuver to ensure that free enterprise is entrenched in a post-apartheid society."

'What the workers are demanding is that they get a living wage and a bigger share of the profits,' said the NUM's secretary-general, Cyril Ramaphosa. 'They won't be tricked into a paltry share ownership scheme.'

In August, Mr. Ramaphosa led a crippling three-week strike against Anglo American and other major South African mining firms.

To end the strike, Anglo American fired nearly 40,000 miners in a move that surprised and embittered many blacks. The corporation favors accelerated reform of apartheid.

Anglo American's chairman,

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other values. Includes entries for Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, USA, West Germany, Yugoslavia.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other forward rates. Includes entries for Canadian dollar, Swiss franc, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Bid, Ask, and other interest rates. Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, etc.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Instrument, Bid, Ask, and other key money rates. Includes entries for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, 1-year, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Term, Bid, Ask, and other Asian dollar deposits. Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other U.S. money market funds. Includes entries for Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, etc.

Gold

Table with columns for Term, Bid, Ask, and other gold prices. Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, etc.

Nikko Says It Turned Down An Invitation to Buy Hutton

TOKYO — Nikko Securities Co. was recently asked whether it wanted to buy E.F. Hutton Group Inc., the troubled American brokerage firm, but declined, Nikko said Thursday.

'We have been approached, but we said we were not interested,' said a spokesman for Nikko, one of Japan's four leading securities houses.

Hutton disclosed Monday that it was seeking a merger partner or a cash infusion. On Wednesday, its chief executive, Robert Ritterer, acknowledged that the move was a result of the Oct. 19 stock market collapse and its aftermath.

The events of the last few weeks have altered the conditions under which we compete, including creating new long-term capital demands,' he said in a memorandum to employees.

Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. said Monday that it had been contacted by Hutton for merger talks. Other potential bidders are Merrill Lynch & Co.; Dean Witter Reynolds, a unit of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; and Transamerica Corp.

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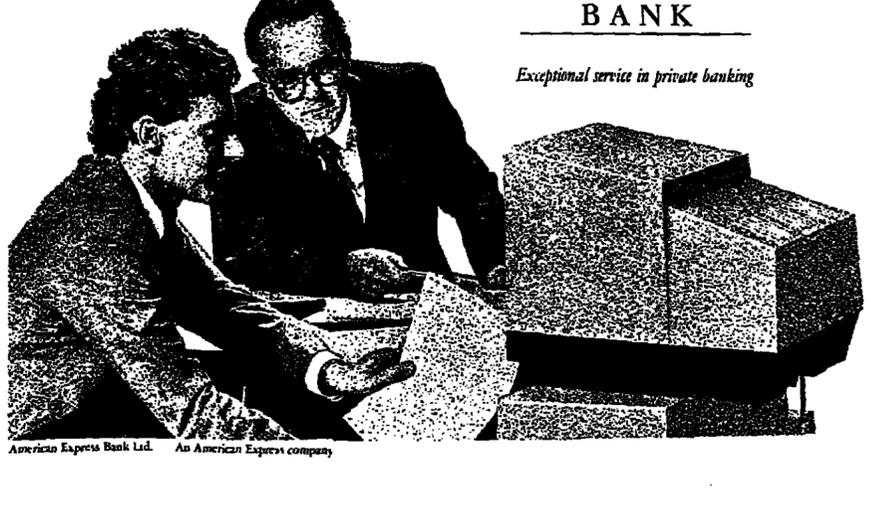
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Floating-Rate Notes

Table with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon Next Bid Ask, Dollars. Lists various floating rate notes from issuers like Alaska Finance, American Express, etc.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close, Previous. Lists commodities like SUGAR, COCOA, COPPER, etc.

London Metals

Table with columns: Commodity, Class, Bid, Ask, Previous. Lists metals like ALUMINIUM, COPPER, etc.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Offer, Yield, Prev. Yield. Lists U.S. Treasury securities.

Table with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon Next Bid Ask, Deutsche Marks. Lists floating rate notes in Deutsche Marks.

Japanese Yen

Table with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon Next Bid Ask, Japanese Yen. Lists floating rate notes in Japanese Yen.

Pounds Sterling

Table with columns: Issuer/Mat., Coupon Next Bid Ask, Pounds Sterling. Lists floating rate notes in Pounds Sterling.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close, Ask, Chvs. Lists commodities like SUGAR, COCOA, etc.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Offer, Yield, Prev. Yield. Lists U.S. Treasury securities.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Steady in Lackluster Trading

LONDON — The dollar closed barely changed Thursday against major currencies in uneventful European trading, as American banks were shut and worldwide trading subdued because of the U.S. Thanksgiving holiday.

Japan Is Advised to Create Unified Futures Market

TOKYO — Advisers to the Finance Ministry proposed Thursday creating a comprehensive Tokyo financial futures market, comparable to those in major financial centers abroad.

The joint proposal said the planned comprehensive futures market should include a variety of products that have something in common with overseas markets, but failed to mention specific contracts. It also said that as many participants as possible should be allowed to trade on the market.

Shearson Sees Higher Demand For Platinum

LONDON — Demand by Western nations and Japan for platinum this year is expected to reach its highest level ever, largely as a result of rising demand for jewelry.

Mutual Funds Say They Helped Brake Crash

WASHINGTON — The mutual fund industry absorbed, rather than increased, much of the pressure to liquidate giant holdings of stocks on Oct. 19, by using billions of dollars in cash reserves to meet shareholder redemptions, according to the industry's trade group.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 26th Nov 1987

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price. Includes funds like AL-MAAL GROUP, BAIN MULTICURRENCY, etc.

Advertisement for Bonn Sees Rate Cut In Expansion Moves. Text: BONN — The West German government believes that the Bundesbank has further room to cut interest rates, official sources in Bonn said Thursday.

Advertisement for Mutual Funds Say They Helped Brake Crash. Text: The mutual fund industry absorbed, rather than increased, much of the pressure to liquidate giant holdings of stocks on Oct. 19, by using billions of dollars in cash reserves to meet shareholder redemptions, according to the industry's trade group.

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Advertisement for Herald Tribune. Text: International Herald Tribune, Karen Diot, Special Projects Division, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Includes contact information and a small image of a diary.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Unilever Sells Stake in German Unit

AMSTERDAM — Unilever NV, the Dutch unit of the British-Dutch foods and detergents group, said Thursday that it was selling 24.9 percent of its Deutsche Unilever GmbH unit to a West German banking consortium for 700 million Deutsche marks (\$420 million).

German banks an attractive alternative to a loan in view of currently low German capital market yields, Ms. de Keizer said.

Mr. Thomassen said Unilever was continuing to look for expansion and was eager to restore its capital to the level before its \$3.1 billion takeover of Chesebrough-Pond's Inc. in December. Unilever has since sold off parts of the group for \$1.4 billion.

Cooperate on Steel Output

DUSSELDORF — Three major West German steel producers announced plans Thursday to cooperate on production in an attempt to cut costs in the face of what they called unfair foreign competition.

The companies, Fried. Krupp GmbH, Thyssen AG and Mannesmann AG, said the effort would primarily involve plants in Duisburg in the lower Rhine region.

Steel production in the area has suffered, they said, because of European Community subsidy policies, which distorted competition in the markets for steel and pipes.

West German companies say some of the subsidy problems are offset by a quota system that limits EC production. However, on Dec. 8, ministers are scheduled to discuss an EC Commission plan to scrap the system for the most widely made products, from July 1988.

Krupp Stahl AG, Krupp's steel unit, said it was considering closing a plant in the Duisburg suburb of Rheinhausen. Production would be shifted to Duisburg plants of Mannesmann and Thyssen.

Krupp and Mannesmann would operate a Mannesmann plant in another suburb, Huckingen. Thyssen would take over the sectional steel and semifinished product output of the Rheinhausen plant.

Officials said all three groups would shed staff in the operation.

Fujitsu's Net Rises Sharply

TOKYO — Fujitsu Ltd., bucking the strong yen, had a 267 percent increase in group net profit in the six months that ended Sept. 30, the computer maker said Thursday. Fujitsu said net had risen to 9.33 billion yen (\$69.2 million) from 2.54 billion yen a year earlier. The period is the first half of the company's financial year, which ends March 31. Sales rose 11 percent to 932.66 billion yen.

The computer maker, Japan's largest, said the recovering semiconductor market, sales of telecommunications products to Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Co. and a strong performance by a U.S. subsidiary had helped results.

Higher sales to NTT were reflected in a 19 percent increase in Fujitsu's telecommunication division sales, to 147.84 billion yen. Computer division sales rose 11.3 percent to 619.46 billion yen.

The Arizona-based computer maker Amdahl Corp., in which Fujitsu has a 45 percent stake, posted

first-half net profit of 8.20 billion yen, up nearly 10 times from a year earlier, on sales of 97.70 billion, up 33 percent, a spokesman said.

The spokesman said Fujitsu expected group net profit of 40 billion yen in the full year, up 85 percent on sales of 2.06 trillion yen, up 15 percent. A gain in year-to-year group net profit would be the first in three years.

Nissan Weighs Building Engines in U.S. in 1990s

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co. is considering assembling and later making engines at its U.S. plant in the 1990s as part of its plans to raise local content, a company spokesman said Thursday.

The plan covers engines for Sunnycars and Datsun pickup trucks. The rising yen is making the export of components to the United States more expensive.

New Board Named at Statoil

OSLO — Jan Langangen, managing director of Norway's largest insurance company, has been named to head a new board at Statoil, the state-owned oil company. The announcement was made Thursday by Norway's oil minister, Arne Oeien.

The former board resigned on Oct. 20 because of a scandal involving cost overruns of 5.4 billion kroner (\$845 million) for a refinery expansion project at Mongstad.

Mr. Langangen, 57, managing director of Storebrand A/S, replaces Statoil's former board chairman, Inga Johansen. The other new board members are Arnfinn Hofstad, the managing director of a wood and pulp firm; Else Fougner, an attorney; Arne Knapp, a union official; Harald Norvik, the head of an engineering concern; and Marit Reutz, a bank executive.

The new board members will not have to give up their current jobs. The Statoil board's next monthly meeting is Dec. 15.

Mr. Oeien said he expected the board to decide soon whether or not to accept the resignation of Arve Johnsen, Statoil's longtime managing director.

Commerzbank and Dresdner Report Sharp Profit Declines

FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank AG said Thursday that parent partial operating profit fell 15.6 percent to 639.3 million Deutsche marks (\$394 million) for the first 10 months of this year from a comparable period in 1986. Commerzbank AG said its profit on the same basis fell 14.1 percent to 565.6 million DM.

Dresdner blamed slow growth in interest and commission earnings, plus high costs, for the fall in partial operating profit, which excludes trading on its own account and extraordinary items. Commerzbank also cited rising operating costs, which it said outstripped a marginal rise in its lending earnings and a strong growth in commissions.

Dresdner said that interest and commission earnings grew only 1.6 percent to 3.21 billion DM, while operating expenses shot up 7.1 percent to 2.57 billion DM. It gave no figures for total parent operating gains, but Wolfgang Röllner, the chairman, said they were "less favorable" than partial operating gains.

Commerzbank's earnings from interest and commissions grew 3.5 percent to 2.63 billion DM, while operating costs jumped 9.5 percent to 2.07 billion. Its chairman, Walter Seipp, said that total operating profit for both the parent company and the group fell more than partial operating income, but gave no figures.

British Telecom Pretax Profit Rises 10.9%

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC said Thursday that pretax profit rose 10.9 percent in its second quarter to £539 million (\$1 billion) from £504 million a year earlier, but noted that full-year earnings would be dampened by modernization costs.

The results for the quarter ended Sept. 30 were only slightly below analysts' forecasts of £560 million to £564 million. But company shares immediately lost 7 pence to 220 pence from Wednesday's finish, then declined a further 6 pence to close at 214.

The higher profit came on an 8.8 percent increase in sales to £2.55 billion from £2.36 billion. Operating profit rose 9.3 percent to £622 million from £569 million.

Iain Vallance, the company's chairman, said that the board was

committed to improving the quality of service and to pressing ahead with network modernization. "Despite the costs this entails in the short run," he said, "the board is

confident that the full-year results will show continued progress."

In the previous financial year, ended March 31, the company reported an 11.7 percent rise in pretax profit to £2.07 billion.

"BT needs to improve its quality of service," said Barry Gibb, telecommunications analyst at Wood, Mackenzie & Co., the London brokerage. "This means that it will find it difficult to reduce staff."

BT cut staff by about 4,000 in both 1985 and 1986, but in a statement accompanying the results, it said that "staff numbers in the core activities were increased by about 30,400 in the six months" to Sept. 30. It added, "Staff numbers will be broadly maintained at present levels until the installation and repair backlog, including the damage caused by the storm on Oct. 16, has been overcome."

NBC Said to Seek 25% of Turner

Los Angeles Times Service NEW YORK — National Broadcasting Co., the U.S. network, is proposing to buy up to 25 percent of Turner Broadcasting System, according to executives close to the companies.

The offer will succeed, executives say, only if NBC can persuade 18 cable companies that bought a 37 percent stake in TBS in June that the deal will not jeopardize TBS's independence.

Ted Turner, the chairman, holds 51 percent of TBS's voting shares but must receive approval from cable operators for major decisions.

Kuwait to Raise Stake in Spain's Biggest Bank

MADRID — The Kuwait Investment Office said Thursday that it planned to increase its holding in Spain's biggest bank, Banco Central, by joining forces with a large Spanish construction company.

The office said it was forming a company with Construcciones y Contratas to control at least 12.25 percent of Banco Central shares. The office has a direct 5 percent stake in the bank, plus 2 percent through a representative company.

Mr. Oeien said he expected the board to decide soon whether or not to accept the resignation of Arve Johnsen, Statoil's longtime managing director.

DOW: Cultivating a New Openness to Woo Consumers

(Continued from first finance page) chlorine, which were primarily sold to other chemical companies. It was more interested in finding better processes for making chemicals than in coming up with better chemicals to make.

It had no compunctions about raising prices sky-high whenever chemicals went into short supply. Mr. Orefice defended the practice as "reinvestment pricing."

Disgruntled customers referred to it as gouging. And when it came to dealing with the outside world, Dow's stance was somewhere between isolationism and cantankerousness.

Through much of the 1970s, demand for the chemicals Dow made outstripped supply, so Dow had no economic incentive to change. And in any case, its executives did not want to. "Success breeds conservatism, and that means a love affair with the status quo and an aversion to change," Mr. Popoff said.

Dow's world changed in the early 1980s. The oil-rich nations started flooding the market with low-priced petrochemicals. Suddenly Dow was selling into a glutted market, and its growth came to a halt. Sales hovered around \$1 billion from 1980 through 1986. Its profits sawsawed between mediocre and respectable — last year, for instance, operating net was \$741 million — but never soared.

Mr. Orefice responded by tearing Dow apart and reassembling it. In the past eight years he has divested \$1.8 billion worth of businesses, including oil- and gas-related operations, a medical testing business and Dow's share in a couple of joint ventures. The cash went to retiring debt — Dow's gross interest expenses this year will be \$200 million less than they were five years ago — and making acquisitions in high-growth areas.

Dow bought Richardson-Vicks Inc.'s Merrell drug division, which now forms the backbone of Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc. It bought Morton-Thiokol Inc.'s Texaco unit, which gave Dow such well-known household brands as Fantastik and Janitor in a Drum. And this year Dow went even further afield, buying Lamarr Inc., a company that makes shampoos and other personal care items.

Mr. Orefice's goals were to globalize Dow's business enough so that the company could take advantage of, rather than be victimized by, currency fluctuations and country-to-country cost differentials.

And while he made no attempt to pull out of Dow's mainstay commodity chemical businesses, he vowed that by 1988, they would represent no more than half of Dow's revenue stream.

Mr. Orefice beat his deadline by a year. Today, about 55 percent of the company's business is overseas, and it operates an extensive computer system that weighs exchange rates, transportation costs and material availability from whatever Dow location qualifies as the lowest-cost producer at shipment time.

Consumer products and specialty chemicals such as engineered plastics, which are sold in small quantities but at high margins, provide about half of revenues and profits.

Dow's chemical industry customers are viewing the company with a mixture of envy and admiration these days.

"Dow has been the most successful of the basic commodity chemical producers who have tried to move into downstream products," said J. Lawrence Wilson, vice chairman of Rohm & Haas Co., a Philadelphia chemical company that tried — and failed — to move into pharmaceuticals and fibers.

Indeed, Dow executives delightfully trot out numbers to prove how well their company has recovered. Enrique C. Falla, the chief financial officer, who last week was made a member of Dow's executive committee, rattles them off: sales per employee, \$254,000, up from \$181,000 in 1980, the year before the bottom dropped out of Dow's markets. Earnings per employee, \$24,000, compared with just \$14,000 in 1980. Even the company's stock, which plummeted to \$9

in the market collapse from a high of \$109 in early October, has recovered greatly, closing Wednesday at \$83.125.

But perhaps most astonishing, over the past three years Dow has poured more than \$31 million into a public relations and advertising campaign aimed at persuading the world that Dow is a "nice" company as well as a proficient one. Dow's proud slogan, "Common Sense — Upcommon Chemistry," has been retired, replaced by "Dow lets you do great things."

Most Dow executives say the campaign was touched off by a spate of negative publicity it received about dioxin leaching into the Tittabawassee and Saginaw rivers below the Midland plant.

Still, the campaign clearly is aimed toward other audiences, as well. Although controversy intermittently swirls around dioxin, the much publicized class-action suit by Vietnam veterans who claimed their health had been destroyed by exposure to Agent Orange was settled for \$225 million in 1985. Because of that, public outrage against Dow has died down.

The timing also coincides neatly with Dow's push into consumer markets. In fact, Dow already gives its product managers the option of dropping the Dow diamond from their packaging, if they fear it will hinder sales. "If you are going to market consumer products," said Manuel K. Pyles, an analyst with A.G. Edwards.

Mr. Pyles predicts that Dow's sales will hit \$13.2 billion by the end of this year, and will inch up to \$13.5 billion by the end of 1988.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Payment of Interim Dividend

A net interim dividend of US \$ 0.70 per share will be paid for the current fiscal year. Such dividend will be payable at the offices of the Such dividend will be payable at the offices of the paying agents listed below, subject to the laws and regulations applicable in each country, starting December 10th, 1987, against surrender of coupon no. 20.

- paying Agents
- in Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
- in Italy: all the leading banks
- in Switzerland: Crédit Suisse
- in France: Lazard Frères & Cie
- in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank
- in Great Britain: S.G. Warburg & Co. and Lazard Brothers & Co.
- in the Netherlands: Amsterdamm-Rotterdam Bank
- in Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert

The Principal Paying Agent Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. Société Anonyme

Techni-Revolutions

Siemens, Plessey and Ericsson — starting to deliver telephones that can handle voice, text, data and image — buy specialized chips from a U.S. company with shares ready to bounce in Indigo's opinion from \$10 to \$50. Write, phone or telex for complimentary reports.

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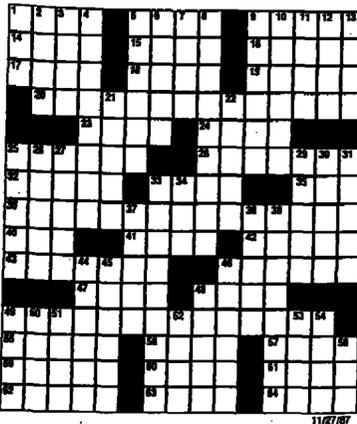
Advertisement for BAT INDUSTRIES featuring a hand holding a calculator displaying 'B.A.T. INDUSTRIES PROFIT REACHES £1023 MILLION IN NINE MONTHS'. Below is a table of financial results and a list of services.

NINE MONTHS RESULTS		9 months to September 1987	9 months to September 1986	Change
PRE-TAX PROFIT	£1023m	£882m		+16%
EARNINGS PER SHARE	40.34p	35.02p		+15%

• Rate of growth has slowed from mid-year. • Continued strong performance from tobacco. • Growth from financial services moderated by exclusion of investment gains in third quarter. • Recent economic events could have significant impact on results. • "The Group has strong liquidity and is well-positioned to meet difficult times."

B.A.T. INDUSTRIES
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The full quarterly report is being posted to shareholders, and copies are available from the Company Secretary, BAT Industries p.l.c., Wincoburgh House, 50 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0NL.



ACROSS

1 City on the Truckee
5 British baby buggy
9 Make reparation
14 Zenith
15 Italian painter Guido
16 Ceremonies
17 Shewy
18 Corrupt
19 Mizzens and jib
20 Flip-flop, geometrically?
23 Painted arch
24 Eborides island
25 Nanny, for one
28 Spots
32 Hedgepodge
33 Malt-liquor yeast
35 —carte
36 Flip-flop, in the dining room?
40 Pindaric poem
41 Attention
42 Access Duane
43 Exhibit anew
44 Coaquers the Matterhorn
47 Calla lily
48 Wadell wreaths
49 Flip-flop, musically?

DOWN

1 Like a greenhorn with "The"
2 "Borsuik," e.g.
3 Infamous fiddler
4 Combination
5 —mandering
6 "Gentlemen —Blondes"
7 "Blondes"
8 Small weight
9 Poisonous gas
10 Dialects
11 Aircruler
12 Gerarwin's "Our"
13 To live, to Livy
21 Void
22 About four bushels, in England
25 Whirlybird part
26 Dodge
27 Buenos
29 City on the Rhine
30 Without peer
31 Andersen and Borge
33 Job 40:15 beasts
34 Miscellaneous Olympian
37 Justice center, with "The"
38 On the up and up
39 Signs of mistakes like
44 Squiffed
45 Gravy vessel
46 Sausage finish
48 Slowly, to Soli
49 Mifer Steve
50 Engage
51 Largest of seven
52 Best Actress: 1963
53 World's longest river
54 Fencing sword

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PEANUTS



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ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VELGA
ASAIL
EMBURP
COTESK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A O O O O O AS (Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: CLOVE FOAMY WHALER HERALD
Answer: That know-it-all has the solution to every THE HOLLOW OF HIS HEAD

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Amsterdam	10	6	Beijing	10	4
Berlin	10	6	Calcutta	10	4
London	10	6	Hong Kong	10	4
Paris	10	6	Manila	10	4
Rome	10	6	Seoul	10	4
Tokyo	10	6	Taipei	10	4

World Stock Markets

Amsterdam	London	Frankfurt	Stockholm	Oslo	Stockholm
ABN Holding	Shell	Deutsche Bank	Alfa Romeo	Yara	Alfa Romeo
Alcoa	Shell	Deutsche Bank	Alfa Romeo	Yara	Alfa Romeo
Alcoa	Shell	Deutsche Bank	Alfa Romeo	Yara	Alfa Romeo

BOOKS

TIME WITH CHILDREN

By Elizabeth Tallent. 158 pages. \$15.95.
Affred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

ELIZABETH TALLENT fills in the details: The emotional calligraphy with which she draws her uneasy modern couples and trios is minute and perfectly formed. Every flick of conscience is recorded, each millimeter of withdrawal within a centimeter of closeness, each nanosecond of warmth during a microsecond of disgust.

In one of the stories in "Time With Children," an American woman has been waving between her husband and her English lover. During a visit with the lover to some friends of his — one that sits up a wisp of nest of contradictory feelings — Kyra is handed the hostess's baby. In the few minutes of holding it, she seems to experience three sensations: a twinge of pleasurable shock, a distaste for the wiggling helplessness, and a contented warmth.

You are convinced that Kyra must indeed have felt these three successive ways. You may wonder if you care.

The power that lies in the description of someone crossing a room depends upon the artistry of the description, but also upon whether it matters if the person gets across the

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LIBRA CRU NAS
LEWMA ABET
GRANDERY CITED
HAZE MII AREOLA
APO ROASTURKEY
SIN AIDEDE RAMA
EDS GRASS AVIN

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

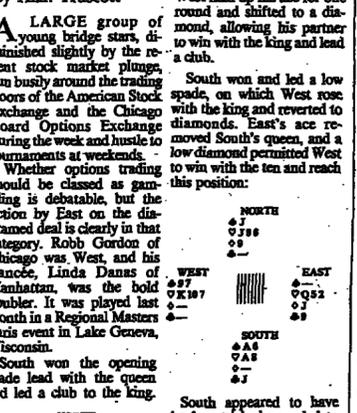
A LARGE group of young bridge stars, diminished slightly by the recent stock market plunge, run busily around the trading floors of the American Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board Options Exchange during the week and hustle to tournaments at weekends.

Whether options trading should be classed as gambling is debatable, but the action by East on the diagrammed deal is clearly in that category. Robb Gordon of Chicago was West, and his fiancée, Linda Dana of Manhattan, was the bold doubler. It was played last month in a Regional Masters Paris event in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

South won the opening spade lead with the queen and led a club to the king.

West held up his ace for one round and shifted to a diamond, allowing his partner to win with the king and lead a club.

South won and led a low spade, on which West rose with the king and reverted to diamonds. East's ace reversed South's queen, and a low diamond permitted West to win with the ten and reach this position:



South appeared to have the four tricks he needed to make his doubled contract, but one of them disappeared when Gordon made a fine, and essential, shift to the heart king. This simultaneously outbid South's communications before he could unblock in spades and opened up the defensive communications.

Whatever South did, he had to fail by a trick. East's gamble had paid off, and the defenders had 200 and all the match points.

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SPORTS

More Fallout From NFL Strike: Big Boos for Boomer Esiason

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HEMPSTEAD, Long Island — The National Football League players' strike strained a number of relationships, and none more so than the one between quarterback Boomer Esiason and supporters of the Cincinnati Bengals.



Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa gleeful after her victory in the slalom event.

Spaniard Wins Women's Slalom In Cup Opener

The Associated Press
SESTRIERE, Italy — Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa of Spain won the first slalom race of her career Thursday in the inaugural event of the 1987-88 World Cup of Alpine skiing.

Chiefs Break Losing Streak With 27-20 Win Over Lions

United Press International
PONTIAC, Michigan — Bill Kenney threw two first-half touchdowns passes Thursday in his first game since Nov. 1 as the Kansas City Chiefs snapped a seven-game losing streak with a 27-20 National Football League victory over the Detroit Lions.

Brew-Haha Erupts Over FA Cup U.K.'s Famed Soccer Tourney May Get a Beer Sponsor

The Associated Press
LONDON — Imagine the Super Bowl suddenly becoming the Schlitz Bowl. Or the World Series being renamed the General Motors Series.

Indiana Loves Knight Despite 'Imperfections'

The Associated Press
INDIANAPOLIS — Coach Bob Knight received a standing ovation from Indiana University basketball supporters after saying he was wrong to pull his players off the floor in an exhibition game against a Soviet team.

Coffey Lights Fire Under Penguins

The Associated Press
PITTSBURGH — If his 1987 debut is any sign of things to come, Paul Coffey, the star hockey defenseman, gets into shape, the Pittsburgh Penguins could be in good shape themselves.

World Cup Skiing

WOMEN'S SLALOM (at Sestriere, Italy)
1. Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa, Spain, 1 min. 29.29 seconds.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Pacific Division, listing teams and scores.

Football

Table with columns for American Conference, National Conference, and Individual Quarterbacks, listing teams and statistics.

CUP: New Zealander Wins U.S. Court Case for Early America's Cup Race

(Continued from Page 1)
That, she wrote, "would clearly violate the donor's intent."



'I couldn't have written a better judgment myself.' — Michael Fay

U.S. College Results

Table listing basketball and football results for various colleges and universities.

NFL Leaders

Table listing NFL leaders in various categories such as passing yards, rushing yards, and touchdowns.

Hockey

Table listing National Hockey League standings, including teams, wins, losses, and points.

European Soccer

Table listing European soccer results, including matches between teams from different countries.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page)
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OBSERVER

Beggars and Breakfast

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — New York, New York. It's a city of beggars and limousines. Breakfast for two was \$29. "Orange juice, one egg over easy with bacon and toast" brought a helpful hint from the waiter. "One egg will cost you just as much as two."

makes your head passing pedestrians laugh at you for giving that beggar a greenback. Makes you talk silently to yourself. "San Diego, huh! Guy's probably a professional panhandler making a fortune on this corner every day by exploiting middle-class, liberal elit. What a fool, fool, fool I be!"

Ben Jelloun: Oriental Tales, Balzac's Words

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
PARIS — Tahar Ben Jelloun approves of polygamy — with languages, not women, he hastens to add. "My wife is Arab," explained the 43-year-old Moroccan novelist and his mistress is French, and I maintain a relationship of betrayal with both of them.

a tribute "to the universality of the French language" — a matter that the French have recently had reason to doubt, given the spread of English in the world. Even Le Pen managed a bit of back-handed praise, saying he "didn't mind at all" if the Goncourt went to "a writer of the French language, although a foreigner."



"I tell stories and that's not too bad."

Ben Jelloun is clearly buoyed by his success, and noted with pleasure that less than a dozen French novelists had recently seen their books sell as well as his. For a writer of fiction, he has a disarmingly uncomplacent approach: "I tell stories and that's not too bad."

PEOPLE

A Van Cliburn Concert

Van Cliburn, 53, who dazzled Muscovites by winning the 1958 Tchaikovsky Competition, will perform at the White House for the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the pianist's first public performance in nearly a decade. The performance will be at the Dec. 8 state dinner for Gorbachev given by President Ronald Reagan. Cliburn said in Fort Worth, Texas, where he lives. The conductor-celloist Mstislav Rostropovich, who left the Soviet Union in the mid-1970s, will attend but will not perform, a source told The Associated Press.

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